

# Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, clearing. Temp. 14-20 (57-68). Friday, variable. Low: 10-15 (50-59). Saturday, becoming cloudy. Temp. 10-18 (50-64). Friday, variable. CHANNEL: Moderate. Wind: Thursday, light. Temp. 14-20 (57-68). NEW YORK: Thursday, light. Temp. 50-58 (10-58).

Austria	12.5	Kenya	She. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	32.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20.15
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	250 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	3.00 M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	150 O.A.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	16 Rs.	Spain	40 Pes.
Iran	60 Rls.	Sweden	275 S.Kr.
Israel	100 L.S.	Switzerland	1.75 S.F.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	17.15
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.35
		Yugoslavia	20 O.

## June U.S. Trade Deficit Is the Lowest in a Year

WASHINGTON, July 26 (IHT) — The United States today reported its lowest trade deficit in a year with a June shortfall of \$1.6 billion.

The size of the deficit was smaller than many analysts had been predicting and the dollar shot up on European foreign-exchange markets. However, it continued to set new lows against the yen. Traders noted that despite the overall improvement in the U.S. trade figures, the June deficit with Japan was unchanged from May.

For the first six months of the year, the U.S. deficit stands at \$16.37 billion, up from \$11.49 billion in the same period last year.

Details, Page 9.

# Test-Tube Baby Girl Born In Medical Breakthrough



The Daily Mail, which bought exclusive rights to the story of the world's first test-tube baby, announces the birth.

## Caesarean Section in U.K. Brings Mixed Reaction

OLDHAM, England, July 26 (UPI) — The world's first test-tube baby — a normal 5-pound, 12-ounce girl — was born in excellent condition to Lesley Brown, marking a new era in the science of human reproduction.

The infant — expected to be named Patricia after Dr. Patrick Steptoe, the 65-year-old gynecologist responsible for the controversial experiment — was born by Caesarean section nine days early because of a threat of blood poisoning. She arrived at 11:47 last night at Oldham General Hospital.

The blood ailment, toxemia, is not an uncommon complication in pregnancy. It affected the mother rather than the child, but the speedy birth was advised to prevent the infection from spreading. Mrs. Brown, who will be 31 on Monday, was reported in excellent health after birth.

"I realize that this is a scientific miracle," she said two weeks ago in a copyrighted interview with the Daily Mail of London. "But in a way science has made us turn to God. We are not religious people. But when we discovered that all was working well and I was pregnant we just had to pray to God to give our thanks."

Officials said that her husband, John, 38, a railroad truck driver, paced outside the delivery room during the birth.

The experiment has been hailed as an important learning tool in coping with genetic abnormalities, and condemned as an ominous step to control and manipulate human life.

But Dr. Steptoe has insisted that he only wanted to help Mrs. Brown have a child. She had been trying for nine years but was prevented from conceiving normally because of blocked fallopian tubes.

Dr. Steptoe surgically removed an egg from Mrs. Brown's ovary and fertilized it in a glass apparatus with sperm from her husband.

Dr. Steptoe then implanted the fetus in Mrs. Brown's womb last November, at a time when it was most likely to find the best conditions for growth.

A consultant at the hospital was quoted as saying that Dr. Steptoe "works harder in the hospital than anyone else."

"It is like watching a world-class footballer playing lesser beings," he said. "I don't know how he does it."

The one-paragraph hospital statement said: "Mrs. Brown has been safely delivered by Caesarean section of a female child. The child's condition at birth was excellent. All examinations showed it to be quite normal. The weight at birth was 2,600 grams or 5 pounds, 12 ounces. The mother's condition after delivery was excellent."

The Daily Mail, which paid a reported \$600,000 for exclusive British rights to the Browns' story, said that Dr. Steptoe decided to perform a Caesarean as soon as he established that the baby was supporting her own life. The baby had been due Aug. 2.

The advance in human reproductive techniques shown in Dr. Steptoe's work was generally hailed in Britain. It was welcomed, albeit cautiously, by the medical profession as a major development.

Sir John Stallworthy, President of the British Medical Association Board of Science and professor emeritus of gynecology at Oxford University, said that the technique probably would not be widely available for many years.

Robert Winston of London's Hammersmith Hospital, a center for infertility problems arising from blocked fallopian tubes, said: "If they are getting a 20-percent success rate within a year or so, that will be quite exciting."

But before the birth, there were complaints about the religious and moral aspects of the procedure.

Leo Abse, a Labor Party member of Parliament and crusader for minority rights, wished the yet unborn baby well, but said that its birth

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## 2 Pioneers in Obstetrics Directed New Technique

By Walter Sullivan

LONDON, July 26 (NYT) — The two men whose skill and ingenuity have achieved the first known birth of a baby conceived outside the body of a woman, are each acknowledged pioneers in their highly specialized fields.

Patrick Steptoe, 65, has developed the technique whereby maturing egg cells can be removed from a woman's ovary without major surgery, so they can then be fertilized in glassware by sperm from the prospective father.

Robert Edwards, 52, has learned enough about the extremely complex chemical messaging that controls the successive steps of reproduction to bring about normal development of an embryo even though fertilization was "in vitro."

In a glass vessel and the resulting embryo was artificially inserted into the prospective mother.

Mixed Reception

While many in the medical community were hailing the achievement, the work of the two men in a dozen years of collaboration has not always received so warm a reception. For a decade and a half Dr. Edwards, in particular, has been fighting rear-guard actions against grant cancellations and criticism from many quarters.

According to colleagues, he was for a long time virtually ostracized by many of his peers and for more

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Successful Birth Fulfills 9-Year Dream for Parents

LONDON, July 26 (UPI) — John and Lesley Brown, an average couple from Bristol whose greatest desire was a child, are saying prayers of gratitude for their extraordinary newborn daughter, the product of laboratory fertilization.

"This has been our life... wanting our baby," Mrs. Brown told the Daily Mail of London. "People have talked as though Mr. Steptoe is God. I've never said that. The way I feel is God created a man to use his hands, use his knowledge. If it wasn't to be, it wouldn't have happened. Mr. Steptoe hasn't created life but he's used his knowledge to begin a life."

Mrs. Brown was told by several doctors that she could not conceive a child because of blocked fallopian tubes. She knew that she ought to believe the experts but held on to a wishful feeling that maybe they were wrong.

A doctor suggested that she see Dr. Patrick Steptoe and the couple traveled to Manchester to seek his advice.

Dr. Steptoe explained his procedure and the Browns agreed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## It's a Record For Pete Rose

Pete Rose set a modern National League hitting streak record of 38 consecutive games last night with a third-inning single to left field against New York Mets right-hander Craig Swan.

With the count 1-and-1, Rose lashed a line drive past shortstop, bringing a Shea Stadium crowd of 35,000 to its feet for a 6-minute ovation. Story, Page 15.

## Not Expulsion, Begin Says

## Egypt Asks Withdrawal Of Israel Military Mission

JERUSALEM, July 26 — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said tonight that Egypt has asked Israel to recall by tomorrow the military mission that has been in Egypt for seven months.

Mr. Begin, in a television interview, said he "would not call it an expulsion."

"The Egyptians have hosted our delegation there for many months," he said. "We are grateful to them. If they do not want to keep them there any longer, that is their affair. If they ever ask to maintain a military mission here, we shall do so gladly."

Israel will send a plane to Egypt tomorrow to pick up the delegation.

Israeli television said the request to recall the Israeli mission, which stayed behind in Egypt following the breakdown of direct Israeli-Egyptian peace talks in January, had been anticipated by Israel for

some time, but was nonetheless a "grave move."

The Egyptian move followed the Israeli government's rejection of Cairo's request for the return of Mount Sinai and the northern Sinai town of El Arish as a goodwill gesture.

### Unscheduled Meeting

Mr. Begin's announcement was made after an unscheduled meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Lewis broke the news of the Egyptian request.

The nine-man military mission had formed the direct channel of communications between Jerusalem and Cairo in the last seven months.

The request to remove the delegation came only hours after Egypt said it was willing to resume direct contacts with Israel, but that inviting Mr. Begin to Cairo would be a "waste of time" unless he showed more flexibility.

In Alexandria, Egypt's foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, said Egypt was ready to honor Mr. Begin's request for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat but that Israel must show more flexibility first.

Mr. Kamel spoke to reporters after a four-hour meeting of the Egyptian National Security Council, convened by Mr. Sadat to discuss Mr. Begin's offer to come to Cairo for peace talks.

Earlier in the day the Israeli parliament met in Jerusalem to debate — and defeat by a vote of 70-35 — a Labor Party attempt to oust Mr. Begin from office.

The no-confidence resolution was introduced by Abba Eban, former foreign minister.

"The government is not taking advantage of peace opportunities," Mr. Eban said at the beginning of the debate. "It is not clear and balanced in its policies and it is not acting with respect toward the Knesset."

At one point the exchange of jeers and catcalls became so heated that the speaker ordered a five-minute break.

"We advise the government not to cloud over those issues that need clarification," Mr. Eban said.

Mr. Eban criticized the rejection

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Syria Force Eases Firing In Beirut

BEIRUT, July 26 (AP) — Syrian forces eased their nightlong bombardment of Christian militia strongholds in southeast Beirut at daybreak today. Christian spokesmen said 30 Christians were killed and more than 50 wounded.

After about 12 hours of fighting tapered off, the neighborhood of Al Hadass remained shuttered and people were huddled in basement shelters. Syrian tanks blocked all approaches to the area, preventing residents from fleeing.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said that about 1,000 rockets caused "colossal property damage" and left the neighborhood's estimated 17,000 residents without water and electricity.

The broadcast said the power plants and drinking water plants were destroyed, as was the suburb's main bakery two days ago.

Rightists Accused

The Syrians, the bulk of an Arab force that is watching over Lebanon's 20-month armistice in the civil war, said rightists provoked the latest round of shelling with sniper fire, despite a cease-fire agreement reached early yesterday.

At least 14 apartment buildings caught fire in the latest barrage. Snay shells also set a pine forest ablaze near U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker's residence in the hilltop suburb of Yarz, near the presidential palaces in adjoining Baabda, five miles east of Beirut.

The broadcast said the patriarch of the Christian Maronites, the largest sect representing most residents of Al Hadass, appealed to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis to intervene and stop the shelling.

Al Hadass is a stronghold of former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberation Party, whose Tiger militia fought with Phalangists in the 19-month civil war against an alliance of Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

## 'Nothing Ever Happens Here,' Some Complain About Sweden

By R.W. Apple Jr.

STOCKHOLM, July 26 (NYT) — A foreigner newly arrived in Sweden sometimes feels as if he has intruded upon a society that considers itself a thing apart from the rest of the world.

At a luncheon party last week in Dalarna, a Swedish summer colony on the Baltic coast an hour east of here, a visitor was asked by 10 of the 60 guests what on earth had brought him to Sweden. A young woman commented ruefully, "Nothing ever happens here."

Later over dinner, the traveler was told that life in Sweden was dull and mediocre. Stockholm said the hostess, was "too far from everything, completely out of the mainstream." The talk turned to Paris, New York and the joys of Italian summers. Copenhagen,

someone said, "is a really exciting place."

The success of the Swedes in building a society without poverty and in maintaining class without slums, it was suggested, had condemned it to boredom. A businessman recalled the old Swedish maxim, "Poverty is more easily endured if it is equally shared," then added: "Now we have to share our national blandness."

It seemed anything but drab to the visitor. Dalarna lies on the edge of the Stockholm archipelago, a group of 24,600 granite islands that, with their pine trees and chilly beauty, inevitably remind Americans of the Maine coast. The simple wooden summer houses look out over deep channels and inlets,

with small boats tied to buoys and private piers.

All the Swedes at the party spoke English fluently and many spoke German and French as well. Too far from everything? Copenhagen is an hour away by air. Paris 2½ hours. And had not a Swede, Bjorn Borg, just won the tennis championship at Wimbledon?

Perhaps the sense of psychological apartheid grows out of Sweden's freedom from the wars, riots and political crises that have plagued most European countries. A Swedish novelist commented, "No foreigner will ever understand what it meant for a whole generation to sit out World War II."

Perhaps a sense of blandness results from the relentless economic

leveling that has gone on for decades. The range of after-tax incomes is one of the narrowest in the world. An economist calculates that the tax laws make it impossible for any Swede to retain, from salary alone, an income more than 3½ times that of any other Swede.

An executive of a computer firm in Stockholm told of a colleague who had been given a raise of about \$6,250 a year in 1977. After taxes, his increase in pay amounted to \$72 a month — the price of four bottles of good Scotch.

As a result, while most families living near the sea have a boat, almost all are small boats. A large percentage of families have summer houses, but none of them rival the villas of the Riviera or the stately

manor houses of Britain. Virtually no one has servants. Even among the handful of people who might be able to afford it, conspicuous consumption is frowned upon.

The style is egalitarian. At the Operakällern, the most elegant restaurant in all of Scandinavia, women come to dinner in sweaters and jeans and most men wear open-necked shirts in summer.

It is a measure of the stress caused by Sweden's recent economic reverses that otherwise ethical Swedes are for the first time openly discussing ways of beating the tax collector. One of those ways has been familiar to Americans for decades: loading non-business expenses onto corporate expense accounts.

Some of the boats that jam the

marinas near Stockholm are bought in this way. After warning an American friend not to mention it, a businessman confided that his company maintained an apartment on the Riviera for its executives.

Stockholm newspapers reported recently that businessmen with company-issued gasoline credit cards were using them, at combined gas stations and supermarkets, to buy groceries.

"To do business here," a diplomat confided, "you have to understand the barter system and 'black money.' A house painter paints a mechanic's apartment and the mechanic fixes the painter's car. No money changes hands, so no one pays taxes. The same with 'black money.' To rent an apartment, you slip the landlord something under the table. No papers, no tax."



## Acts by Extreme Right and Left

## Bonn Reports Rise in Violence

BONN, July 26 (AP) — Violence by neo-Nazi and other extreme rightists rose sharply last year in West Germany, and leftist terrorism also increased, a government report said yesterday.

For the first time, the report said, neo-Nazi groups began copying tactics commonly used by leftist terrorists. Ultra-rightist "transgres-

sions" were said to have risen to 317, up from 80 the year before. Leftist terrorists committed 48 major violent acts, compared with 30 the year before, Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said in releasing the report by the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution. Included in the more recent attacks were nine slayings.

Leftist terrorists have for several years filled their treasuries and armed themselves through attacks on banks and facilities where military equipment is stored. The report said that leftists committed 12 bank robberies last year, collecting "well over" the equivalent of \$500,000. They were blamed for three bank robberies in 1976.

Members of extreme leftist groups and parties increased to 75,200 last year from about 68,000 in 1976, the report said, while membership in rightist groups dropped to 17,800 last year from 18,200 in 1976.

Between 150 and 200 persons make up the "hard neo-Nazi core," the report said.

Last year officials estimated that 1,200 persons belonged to the left-wing terrorist hard core, about 140 of whom were said to be especially dangerous. About 90 of the 140 are in jail and warrants have been issued for about 20 more.

## No National Threat

The report said that neither rightist nor leftist extremists threaten the democratic order of West Germany, but that the rise "of rightist transgressions and increasing willingness to use armed force give reason for concern."

The conservative opposition accused the left-center coalition government of deliberately playing down the danger of leftist extremists, especially Communists. It said they clicked out in the face of leftist extremism, a statement from the Christian Democratic caucus in Parliament said.

Liberal and leftist critics fear that the government will overreact to terrorism and destroy democracy in the process. In the last year the government has passed anti-terror laws, including expanded police search-and-arrest powers.

The report said that there were 83 extreme rightist organizations in West Germany last year, two fewer than in 1976. Membership in the National Democratic Party, the largest ultra-rightist political organization, dropped to 9,000 after a high of 28,000 in 1969, the report said.

## Responsible Citizen

The written opinion said Mr. Fedorenko "has been a responsible citizen and resident for 29 years and the record as to his conduct 35 years ago is inconclusive."

"Neither is the equitable balance tipped against defendant by his answers in 1945 and 1949. He was a victim of Nazi aggression fearful of retribution, many years and many miles from a home he thought to be empty of his wife and children, and was lusting for a chance in America," Judge Roetger said.

"Even without the defendant's testimony," the judge wrote, "the government's evidence on the claimed commission of atrocities by Fedorenko fell short of meeting the 'clear, convincing and unequivocal' burden of proof."

## Jet Flight Safely Aborted

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP) — A Pan Am jumbo jet carrying 333 London-bound passengers today lost an engine on takeoff from San Francisco International Airport and had to dump about 100,000 pounds of jet fuel before it turned around and landed safely.

## 2 U.S. Cruise Missiles Fail Submarine Test Launch

SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, Calif., July 26 (UPI) — Two Cruise missiles, the weapon on which the Carter administration is depending to fill in for more expensive weapons that will not be built, were test-fired from a submarine publicly for the first time yesterday, with Defense Secretary Harold Brown looking on.

Both flopped.

"We've just had a second complete failure," a Navy officer's voice announced over a loudspeaker to Mr. Brown and reporters, who were watching from a barren island off the coast of southern California.

The second \$1.7 million weapon had just splashed harmlessly into the ocean when the voice announced: "That completes the events for the day."

Both missiles broke the water's surface, propelled by booster engines, but the Cruise engines failed to ignite.

Designers said that they apparently had not licked the problem of keeping salt water out of the rocket engine as it rises to the surface.

"Sometimes they'll work and sometimes they won't," Mr. Brown philosophized.

The two fizzes did "not change my view at all about the Cruise missile program — particularly the air-launched missile," he said. "It

## U.K. Navy Bars Strikers on Base Of A-Submarine

LONDON, July 26 (UPI) — The British Navy today locked out striking civilian workers who have blockaded the nuclear submarine base at Faslane in Scotland.

Strike leaders said the Transport and General Workers Union will try to extend the walkout to all defense Ministry establishments throughout Britain. The workers left their jobs in a demand for higher pay.

The navy locked the gates of the base early today and ordered all civilian employees to remain at home, although they were promised full pay. Naval personnel took over the work of loading supplies and 16 Polaris nuclear missiles aboard Revenge in preparation for its return to sea.

The Revenge, one of Britain's four nuclear submarines, has been blockaded in its pen at Coulport, near Faslane base in western Scotland, for several days.



Maria Slepak is embraced by her brother, Zinovy Rashkovsky, outside a Moscow court yesterday after her sentencing.

## Soviet Jewish Activist To Join Exiled Husband

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP) — A Soviet court today gave Jewish activist Maria Slepak a three-year suspended sentence on charges of "malicious hooliganism" and said that she could join her husband in exile in a remote part of the country.

day the prosecutor had recommended a sentence of three years internal exile, two years less than her husband Vladimir, 50, received in his trial June 21.

## Complex Home Sign

Mrs. Slepak and her husband, an electronics engineer, were arrested June 1 after they hung a sign from the balcony of their eighth-floor apartment on Moscow's central Gorky Street demanding exit visas to Israel.

Mrs. Slepak was not tried with her husband because she was in a hospital with ulcers.

Her brother, Zinovy Rashkovsky, and her sister, Lili, were admitted to the courtroom, but Western reporters were barred, as they usually are from trials of dissidents and Jews who want to emigrate.

Mr. Rashkovsky said that the indictment did not mention the wording of the Slepaks' placard. He said Mrs. Slepak was charged with hanging the placard, attracting a large crowd, disrupting traffic and refusing to take the placard down.

## Faced 5 Years Labor

Mrs. Slepak could have been sentenced to five years in a labor camp.

The Slepaks have been trying since 1970 to emigrate to Israel. They were also associated with dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg in the Helsinki group formed to propagandize the Soviet government's failure to comply with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords on European security.

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced July 14 to 13 years imprisonment for treasonable espionage and Mr. Ginsburg July 13 was given 8 years at hard labor for anti-Soviet activities.

The Sovietists held 102 seats in the 253-member assembly, the center Social Democrats, 41; the Communists, 40; the rest are held by splinter groups.

Mr. Gomes said there was no chance of a Socialist coalition with either the Social Democrats or the Communists and that a reconciliation with the Center Democrats would be "extremely difficult."

The Socialists said the formation of a nonpartisan government would face their party's hostility and would not be able to survive past the reopening of the legislature in October.

The crisis was triggered Monday when the Center Democrats pulled their three ministers out of the government after the Socialists refused conservative demands for a Cabinet reshuffle aimed at removing Agriculture Minister Luis Saia.

The conservatives accused Mr. Saia of following pro-Communist farm policies and stalling on the return of land illegally occupied by leftist workers.

Mr. Gomes said that the crisis was provoked by "a conspiracy of the far right" who used the Center Democrats to generate political instability.

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## Pioneers Developed Technique

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than a year, he dropped his research entirely to explore its ethical and social implications.

The personalities of the two men are as different as their specialties. Dr. Edwards is described by coworkers as "ebullient." Dr. Steptoe is pictured as considerably more reserved and somewhat "avuncular." An associate likens him in appearance to Prime Minister James Callaghan.

## Sensational Development

He is a far cry from the flamboyant personality one might expect in someone who has helped bring about one of the more sensational developments in medical history. Yet his career has had its share of high adventure. His ship was reportedly shot out from under him in World War II and he became a prisoner of war in Italy.

Dr. Edwards was born of a farming family and retains a love of the soil, which reportedly has led him to acquire land near Cambridge for small-scale farming. His interests also include politics. He has long served as a Labor member of the Cambridge Town Council and was for a time chairman of its finance committee.

After studies at the University of Wales in Bangor, where he earned a doctorate in science, he obtained a doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Edinburgh and began to make a name for himself as a specialist in the physiology of reproduction.

In 1957 and 1958, Dr. Edwards worked with the late Dr. Albert Tyler at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, then returned to the Institute of Animal Genetics in Edinburgh.

Troubles Began in 1960s

It was, however, in the early 1960s that his troubles began. By then, he was at the prestigious National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, London, trying with hormones to induce ovaries newly removed from women to produce mature egg cells. The ovaries had been excised for a variety of medical reasons.

The institute apparently saw his research as too controversial and he departed for Cambridge, where he had worked ever since.

Beginning in 1963, the Ford Foundation became prime supporter of reproduction research at Cambridge University's Marshall Laboratory, headed by Dr. Colin Austin. The foundation was particularly interested in research applicable to population control, and to date has contributed almost \$1 million to the Cambridge effort.

Not Contributing

It was Ford funds that enabled Cambridge to take on Dr. Edwards and provided his salary from 1963 onward. But in 1974, the foundation decided to discontinue direct support of his research. The reason given was that his work did not seem to be contributing much to knowledge that could limit fertility.

A group of specialists sent to the university by the foundation to assess the program did not, however, agree with an evaluation by Britain's Medical Research Council, which had cut off its support. The U.S. visitors felt, on the contrary, that Dr. Edwards' work met ethical

standards for human experimentation.

His wife, Dr. Ruth Fowler, also at Cambridge, is a well known specialist in hormonal control of ovary function. They have five daughters. Dr. Steptoe did his training at St. George's Hospital Medical School, one of 12 schools operated by the University of London. In 1959, he won a "conjoint diploma" becoming both a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and licensed by the Royal College of Physicians.

On Active Duty

Almost immediately he was called to active duty in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve and it was not until 1948 that he was able to complete his postgraduate "work and become a member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists."

It is for his development of the technique for removing egg cells that he is known on both sides of the Atlantic. Called laparoscopy, it entails inserting through a small abdominal incision near the navel (thus leaving little or no scar) a tubular device through which the entire operation can be performed. The abdominal cavity is inflated

with an inert gas to provide working room. Hairlike optical fibers threaded through the tube, or laparoscope, carry light to illuminate the ovary. Through additional fibers the surgeon is able to observe that organ and select a sac, or "follicle," that contains a nearly mature egg. The follicle is then aspirated (withdrawn by suction) and the egg extracted.

Dr. Steptoe is married, and has grown daughter and son and two granddaughters.

At least one other British gynecologist is apparently trying to repeat the Steptoe-Edwards procedure. He is Ian Ferguson, a close acquaintance of Dr. Steptoe, associated with St. Thomas Hospital in London. Press reports today indicate his efforts to implant an embryo in a patient there.

While a number of groups in the United States reportedly are eager to begin similar experiments, they have been blocked from doing so until the National Ethics Advisory Board, formed in January to act on human experimentation, has acted. The board has control of such research in any institution, including federal funding for any activities.

## Test-Tube Baby Is Born In Medical Breakthrough

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could be the first step toward the deliberate production of a "master race" unless proper precautions were taken.

Anglican and Roman Catholic spokesmen differed on the issue. Roman Catholic Bishop Gerard McClean told church members in Leeds, in northern England, that Dr. Steptoe's work was "unlawful" in the eyes of the church.

"It is not the conception of a child as nature intended and I am opposed to it," he said. "I said it was wrong when these experiments began several years ago. I see no reason to change my view. Artificial insemination was condemned in a ruling from Rome some years ago by Pope Pius XII. What we are talking about now is the same sort of thing and must be covered by that decision."

The Anglican Church's spokesman on the issue, Prof. Robert Bell said that he saw "nothing theologically wrong with this method."

"God created us as intelligent and responsible beings," he said. "I believe it is quite natural to use these qualities, and this covers the question of test-tube babies."

## Baby Brown's Story Stirs Rivalries on Fleet Street

LONDON, July 26 (UPI) — Baby Brown, just hours old, already has made a name for herself in medicine, the newspapers and at the bank.

The world's first "test-tube" baby, a daughter born to Lesley and John Brown last night, has been the eye of a storm among the nationally circulated newspapers in London's Fleet Street.

Before the baby's birth by Caesarean section at Oldham Hospital, the headline war among the papers was in full swing and the exclusive rights to the Browns' story were sold for a sum in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

The Daily Express, under the banner "Baby of the Century," explained the procedure used by gynecologist Patrick Steptoe to remove an egg from Mrs. Brown, fertilize it in his laboratory with sperm from her husband and implant into her womb.

The next day, the Daily Mail headline read: "Our Miracle Baby" and the story added details including the parents' identity.

## Successful Birth Fulfills 9-Year Dream for Parents

(Continued from Page 1)

care whether it's a boy or a girl as long as everything's all right."

The Daily Mail, which paid a reported \$600,000 for exclusive rights to the Browns' story, reported that the father gasped when he was given a brief glimpse of his child. A hospital spokesman said that the mother was "over the moon with joy" and that she and the baby

would probably be able to go home in about 10 days.

The only problem, which apparently arose in the latter stage of Mrs. Brown's pregnancy, was a minor blood poisoning known as toxemia, but doctors said that it quickly brought under control.

Amid the furor and attempts by newsmen to bribe hospital staff for information, the woman was isolated in a private room on the top floor with a guard outside her door. She barely left the room when the Daily Mail said she spent her days reading, chewing gum and doing crossword puzzles.

Dr. Steptoe expressed concern that the publicity could harm Browns and prevent their being from having a normal life. But the doctor's advice, Mr. Brown made extra money by driving a cab at night, signed a syndicated deal with the Mail and its publisher that could eventually bring couple a million dollars or more.

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## House Unit Rejects Link to Income Levy

# Inflation Tie to Taxes Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The House Ways and Means Committee today refused to grant individual income taxpayers inflation relief that it extended earlier to investors.

As the committee worked on the bill, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., predicted that his committee would approve a large cut in capital gains taxes, an action strongly opposed by President Carter.

## Ehrlichman Sues U.S. for Return Of His Papers

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — John Ehrlichman, the former aide of President Richard Nixon, yesterday sued the U.S. government for the return of personal property seized in 1973 when Mr. Nixon dismissed him.

In a complaint filed in U.S. District Court, Mr. Ehrlichman said that since then he has "had no meaningful access to his private property." He seeks correspondence, diaries, personal financial records, memorabilia, books and photographs stored by the National Archives at Suitland, Md., along with Nixon papers.

Mr. Ehrlichman now lives in New Mexico, has completed a second novel and is said to be preparing for a career as a radio commentator. Three months ago, he completed an 18-month prison term for his role in the Watergate cover-up and the burglary of the office of a California psychiatrist.

The complaint says that after Mr. Nixon fired Mr. Ehrlichman on April 30, 1973, he ordered his No. 2 aide's office sealed, and that FBI agents supervised "the sealing, seizing without warrant and the removal" of the materials.

"Ehrlichman's sole concern is with his personal private property," said his lawyer, Stuart Stiller. "He needs to learn exactly what private property there is, and, to the extent the law allows, he seeks its return."

## Subway, Bus Strike Ends in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — Bus service returned to normal today for more than 100,000 Washington commuters after a one-week wildcat strike.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority said that the entire 1,600-bus fleet was on the road. Full subway service was restored Monday.

Meanwhile, the economist Milton Friedman asserted that it was time to take the taxpayer revolt to the U.S. Constitution. He spoke at a news conference called by the National Tax Limitation Committee to announce the formation of a blue ribbon panel to draft a constitutional amendment limiting federal taxes and spending.

By a 23-13 vote, the House committee defeated a motion by Rep. Willis Gradison, R-Ohio, that would have eliminated any increase in individual income taxes caused solely by inflation.

Yesterday the House committee had voted to eliminate capital gains tax resulting from inflation. It approved a motion by Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, which would base capital gains tax solely on real gain after Jan. 1, 1980, excluding gains in value due solely to inflation. Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., plans to report the measure out of committee next week.

The committee had already agreed to reduce the maximum tax rate on capital gains from 49 percent to 28 percent.

Today the committee indefinitely set aside a motion by Rep. John Duncan, R-Tenn., that would have prohibited anyone — including lobbyists and businessmen — from

deducting from their income taxes expenses of entertaining congressmen or other government officials. The measure was tabled only after Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, broadened it "to make it applicable to everybody, even the local school boards."

Sen. Long said in a speech to the National Press Club that his committee would rewrite the tax laws to make certain no one pays more than 50 percent of his earned income in taxes.

He denied that he was trying to tell the House what to do, but he said: "The facts of life today will force the House to send us a large tax cut bill, and we will amend it."

"The Finance Committee will also recommend that we expand the investment tax credit for employee stock ownership from 1 to 2 percent and provide a tax credit measured by payroll to make the concept more attractive to labor-intensive companies."

Calling for "lower and more just tax rates," Sen. Long urged the administration and Congress to follow the recommendation of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 for a major tax cut, including those in the area of capital gains.

He recalled that the late President Kennedy proposed cutting the taxable portion of capital gains to 30 percent and recommended that the taxable part be levied at ordinary income rates from 14 percent to 65 percent.

"I recommend the same proposal," Sen. Long said. "It still makes sense."

## Carter Renews Priority of ERA

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — President Carter, renewing his push for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, has directed administration officials to bear down elsewhere to insure equal rights for women.

"Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is and will remain a priority in this administration," Mr. Carter said yesterday in a directive. "In addition, I am determined that every resource of the federal government be applied to eliminating discrimination and inequality based on sex."

One of Mr. Carter's specific assignments for aide Midge Costanza is to "assure that I am fully advised of the impact on women of policy decisions, legislation and federal programs." Presumably much of her lobbying will be directed at Congress, where an extension of the ERA ratification period is pending.



**BULK BACKUP** — Postal officials said yesterday that most workers were back on the job after a wildcat strike since Friday that all but closed the New York Bulk and Foreign Mail Center in Jersey City, N.J. This is the backed-up scene that the returning workers found.

## U.S. Children Abroad Win Panel Vote

By Robert C. Siner  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (IHT)

A bill to eliminate sections of the Immigration Act that discriminate against children of U.S. citizens born and living overseas was strongly approved by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

By a 24-1 vote, the committee adopted a measure that would repeal two sections of the current law which:

• Require that children born overseas of one American parent, in order to retain their U.S. citizenship, must live continually in the United States for two years between the ages of 14 and 28, or that the alien parent be naturalized before the child is 18.

• Provide that children of American parents who are born outside the United States and acquire dual nationality at birth can automatically and involuntarily be stripped of their U.S. citizenship if they live for three consecutive years in the foreign country of which they are also citizens after reaching the age of 22.

### Broad Support

The measure passed yesterday was virtually identical to one adopted last month by a Judiciary subcommittee. It added an amendment on retroactivity, which provides that the bill would take effect on the date of enactment and apply to all those affected who had not lost their citizenship. However, the measure would not restore citizenship previously lost.

The original bill was introduced in October by Rep. Joshua Eilberg.

D-Pa. He has been joined by the other six members of the subcommittee and by Rep. Robert McClellan, R-Ill., as co-sponsors. Only Rep. Carlos Moorhead, R-Calif., opposed the measure in yesterday's vote.

Under current law, 100 to 200 children lose their U.S. citizenship every year for failure to comply with the residency requirement, and 20 to 30 are deprived of their U.S. passports under the dual nationality section.

The measure enjoys broad support in the House. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress by the American Children's Citizenship Rights League, based in Geneva, and by American Democrats Abroad. It is supported by the European Republican Committee.

The Senate has not yet begun action on a companion measure sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

### Carter Wants FBI Eligible for Overhaul

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — President Carter does not want the FBI to be exempted from an administration bill to overhaul the civil service system. Mr. Carter's decision, confirmed yesterday by the White House, reveals differences within the administration. Attorney General Griffin Bell and FBI Director William Webster favor the exemption.

The House version of Mr. Carter's civil service proposal would exclude the foreign service but permit the president to exempt the FBI and other intelligence agencies. A bill in the Senate would exempt the FBI.

The report said, however, that the IRS plans "are not sufficiently comprehensive" to help the taxpayers.

The report, released yesterday, said the GAO assigned reading, writing and design experts to come up with a more understandable tax form.

"The experts determined that the 1040 instructions are written at a median reading level of the 10th grade," the report said. "This level is above the reading skills of perhaps 13 million, or one-fourth, of the taxpayers who use them."

### A Nice Try On Tax Form, IRS, but . . .

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The General Accounting Office has praised the Internal Revenue Service for making tax forms more understandable, but says their efforts have fallen short.

The GAO, in a report prepared for the Joint Committee on Taxation, said the IRS "has shown an increased concern about the readability and understandability of the tax forms and instructions."

The report said, however, that the IRS plans "are not sufficiently comprehensive" to help the taxpayers.

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## In Rare Public Comment

# Joint Chiefs Head Urges Firmness on Decoy Silos

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, July 26 — Gen. David Jones, newly appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday that U.S. negotiators in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were "holding firm" on a Pentagon-backed plan to permit the United States to hide its ballistic missiles in huge fields dotted with empty holes.

At his first press conference since succeeding Gen. George Brown as the highest-ranking uniformed officer, Gen. Jones said that he would have "deep reservations" about any strategic arms limitation treaty that did not permit the decoy silo plan designed to protect land-based missiles from a pre-emptive Soviet attack.

Gen. Jones' statement was a surprise because it is extremely unusual for a Joint Chiefs chairman to signal a position on an arms pact under negotiation. If the Carter administration should agree to a treaty without the multiple silo provision, Gen. Jones' remarks would provide ammunition for opponents in the Senate.

### SALT Complication

If the United States insists that the treaty permit missiles to be moved at random among a large number of silos, the SALT talks are certain to be complicated. Soviet officials have objected to the proposal, which they claim would make it impossible to detect cheating.

The plan, known to the Pentagon as MAP (multiple aiming points), would work like a carnival shell game. The United States would build about 20 silos for every missile to confuse an attacker, who would not know which holes held rockets since they would all look the same to spy satellites.

If an enemy hoped to wipe out the entire U.S. force of land-based missiles, it would have to hit each silo with a warhead. The silos would be spaced several miles apart so that a separate warhead would be required to knock out each.

Backers of the plan believe that the Russians would not waste the rockets necessary for such an attack because most of the warheads would hit empty holes. But opponents contend that if the Russians did attack, they would have to use more weapons, which would do more damage and generate more nuclear fallout.

The Russians contend that MAP would make weapons limits virtually meaningless because there would be no way to differentiate from the air between missiles and empty holes.

"To the Soviets, I say that you have caused this problem with your large numbers of re-entry vehicles [warheads] with increased accuracy," Gen. Jones said. "We can solve it in one of two ways: Either you reduce the number of your RVs or we will take steps to enhance the safety of our missiles."

Gen. Jones said that an agreement limiting the strategic arms race would be in the interest of both nations and recommended that the talks continue despite Soviet human-rights violations.

Gen. Jones, who assumed the chairmanship on June 21, after a term as Air Force chief of staff, said that U.S. spending on strategic weapons must increase even if there is a SALT agreement, and that the increased cost would be much higher if there were no pact.

"I want to dispel any idea that SALT is going to mean any reduction in the strategic budget in the days ahead," he said.

Gen. Jones also said that he favored development of a manned bomber to replace the aging B-52.

— Los Angeles Times

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Gen. Jones also said that he favored development of a manned bomber to replace the aging B-52.

— Los Angeles Times

## NASA Building Wind Turbine In N. Carolina

CLEVELAND, July 26 (UPI) — NASA announced yesterday that it has begun construction of the largest wind-turbine generator in the country. It will be erected on a mountaintop in North Carolina.

Scientists at NASA's Lewis Research Center here say that in winds of 24-40 mph, the generator's two 100-foot steel rotor blades will produce 2,000 kilowatts of electric power — enough to meet the needs of about 500 homes in Boone, N.C., a town in the northwest part of the state.

Once installed on its 140-foot steel tower, the system will be the largest ever field-tested under the U.S. Energy Department's Wind Systems Development Program, which the center manages.

Three smaller wind systems, already installed or being built, are at Clayton, N.M.; Culebra Island, Puerto Rico, and Block Island, R.I.

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# U.S. Oil Forecast Is Challenged

By William Greider  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP) — President Carter and Congress have been so busy battling over solutions to the "energy crisis," that they seem to have missed the good news from petroleum experts: The world is not running out of oil and gas after all.

An array of respectable sources agrees that:

- The threat of a crisis is not as imminent as originally portrayed by the Carter administration.
- The possibility of an abrupt oil shortage is unlikely for at least 12 years.
- The shock of another sudden price escalation will not threaten Western nations before the 1990s.
- Nations are finding and beginning to produce oil that was overlooked or undiscovered a few years ago.

This message has emanated from various U.S. and international experts for the last year, yet it has not made much of an impact on Washington. The implications are so much at odds with the rhetoric of the energy debate that neither the Carter administration nor its adversaries on Capitol Hill seem willing to take these predictions seriously.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger is holding to his original forecast: that the world will suffer a terrible crisis by 1985 if the United States does not adopt the administration's proposals for conservation.

But a Schlesinger aide, after ar-

guing vigorously against the competing forecasts, did offer a mild concession.

"These guys may be right," he said, "but it's the government's function to do the kind of worst-case planning and prepare for it. Our view is, fine, maybe they'll be right, maybe the crunch won't come until the 1990s, in which case we will have more time. That doesn't mean you don't have to set up the machinery."

In the meantime, world markets are glutted with oil, particularly on the U.S. West Coast. This surplus, which everyone agrees will last at least another year or two, complicates Mr. Carter's selling job on Capitol Hill.

All predictions become less reliable in the long range. But there is a growing list of people outside the Carter administration who disagree with Mr. Schlesinger's forecast.

Ali Attiga, secretary-general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), assured a group of European businessmen last month that he now sees the world getting through the 1980s without any oil shortage and, therefore, no sudden upward shock in Arab oil prices.

The Trilateral Commission, composed of corporate leaders and government technocrats from North America, Western Europe and Japan, issued an energy outlook that gently disagreed with Mr. Carter on the shape of the energy problem.

"After analyzing recent fore-

casts, the authors judge it unlikely that there would be any sharp and sudden upward movement in real prices of oil for at least the next 10 to 15 years — a judgment less alarmist than some others," the commission report noted.

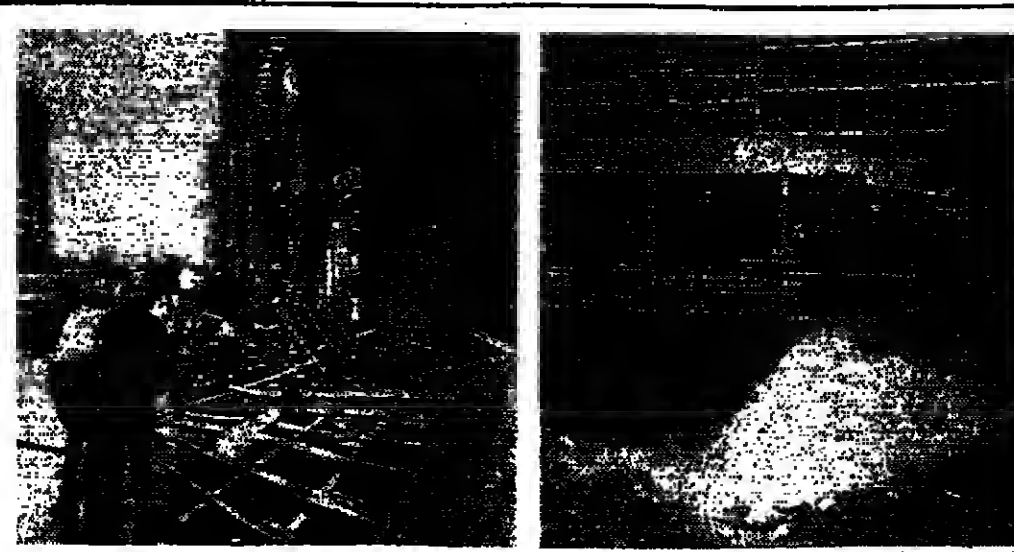
## 'Not a Probability'

Other energy optimists include such conservative organizations as the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, which concluded that an oil shortage before the end of the century is a possibility but not a probability.

In the last year, Mexico has provided the petroleum world with a stunning example of how the old estimates of oil potential can be overtaken by new events. Seven years ago, the oil reserves of Mexico were listed at 3.6 billion barrels, about one-tenth of U.S. reserves. By 1974, the CIA reported that Mexico might hold as much as 16 billion barrels.

U.S. oil and gas production has turned around in the last year and increased modestly for the first time in five years due to oil from Alaska's North Slope and offshore drilling for natural gas, which started in the early 1970s.

Mr. Schlesinger contends that the conflicting projections are flawed, either by overstating the production potential of the Arab nations or by assuming a slow-growth economic future that would require less energy but would be disastrous for the United States and its industrial allies.



**STORM HITS HONG KONG** — A severe tropical storm battered Hong Kong yesterday with wind gusts over 90 mph. Left, crews remove a section of scaffolding blown from a building under construction. Right, heavy waves and rain pelt colony's central harbor.

## Ousted General Still Possible Threat to Chile Regime

SANTIAGO, July 26 (AP) — President Augusto Pinochet has shed his most troublesome critic by ousting Gen. Gustavo Leigh from the military junta and the command of the air force. But Gen. Leigh could threaten the regime as long as he remains in the country.

The president fired Gen. Leigh Monday because of an interview with the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera in which he reviewed the liberal reforms he has been espousing publicly for a year and called for a return to democracy.

Gen. Pinochet, who wants no

change in his authoritarian rule for at least 10 years, said in a communiqué that his critical colleague repeatedly neglected the "principles and postulates that inspired the military movement of 1973," when the generals overthrew the President Salvador Allende.

Gen. Leigh refused to go quietly, saying he would appeal his ouster to the courts. Eighteen of the other 20 air force generals resigned or retired to demonstrate solidarity with him, and Gen. Pinochet had to draft his health minister, Gen. Fernando Matthei, to head the air force.

Gen. Leigh himself was never

considered a possibility to replace Gen. Pinochet since it is generally agreed that only an army general can head the military regime. But because of the liberal democratic ideas Gen. Leigh has been espousing for the last year, the Christian Democrats and other outlawed political factions hoped his pressure might lead to President Pinochet's replacement by a more democratically inclined army man.

If Gen. Leigh disappears from the scene, the only significant public critics of Gen. Pinochet's policies will be Cardinal Raúl Silva and the Catholic Church's Vicariate of Solidarity, which aids former political prisoners and other victims of the regime.

## House Panel Probing Story

# Asked to Set Up Murder Of King, U.S. Man Says

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

ST. LOUIS, July 26 (NYT) — A 46-year-old man here has told the House assassinations committee that late in 1966 or early 1967 he turned down an offer of \$50,000 to arrange the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Russell Byers, a former auto-parts dealer, acknowledged in an interview with The New York Times that he had told the committee that two men from Imperial, Mo., had offered him the money on behalf of a group of businessmen to kill the civil-rights leader, who was assassinated on April 4, 1968. Both men have since died, but their wives said that they did not believe the story.

The account has spurred an intense inquiry by committee investigators, largely because at the time of the alleged offer Mr. Byers' brother-in-law, John Spica, was serving a murder term in the Missouri State Penitentiary, where James Earl Ray, later convicted of killing Dr. King, also was a prisoner. The committee plans to administer a lie-detector test to Ray as a result of the Byers report.

Mr. Byers told The Times that he had rejected the proposal and had not informed Spica about it. But he said he had suspected that word of a bounty on Dr. King's life might have reached men inside the prison through other routes.

A three-month investigation by the House committee, and an independent inquiry by a team of reporters for The New York Times, have uncovered a series of circumstantial connections leading from Mr. Byers and the two men from Imperial, into the state penitentiary, from which Ray escaped on April 23, 1967, almost a year before the fatal shooting of Dr. King in Memphis.

Ray is serving a 99-year prison term in Tennessee for the murder of Dr. King. Ray, who pleaded guilty to the murder, has more recently denied from time to time that he fired the fatal shot and has repeatedly requested a new trial, which he maintains would place the

blame on others whose identity has not been disclosed.

Although no evidence has been produced that establishes a direct link between the alleged proposal to Mr. Byers and the death of Dr. King, this is the first of many conspiracy allegations that lead directly into the Missouri prison. At the prison, it was widely rumored in 1966 and 1967 that a conservative business group was willing to pay a large sum of money to anyone who would murder Dr. King.

House investigators are reported to regard this trail of evidence as one of the most tangible avenues of inquiry in their explorations into the deaths of Dr. King and President John F. Kennedy.

The investigators have declined to comment on the allegations of Mr. Byers, but it is clear from interviews with some of the persons that they have questioned, and from some of the public records that they are known to have checked, that they are trying to determine whether the information adds up to a conspiracy, or whether they merely have come across a chain of casual acquaintanceships in a criminal setting.

Mr. Byers, who has been granted immunity from prosecution in this case and has testified under oath in Washington, said he could give no reason why the two men from Imperial should have pressed him with such an offer. He has given no documentary corroboration for his allegation, but acknowledged in an interview that 10 years ago he had told two lawyers and other unnamed persons about it.

One of those he told, he said, was an informant for the FBI, and he said that the bureau had not given the details of the matter. Mr. Byers said that the FBI had never followed up on his report nor had anyone in the bureau talked to him about it.

## No FBI Comment

The FBI's chief spokesman, Homer Boynton, yesterday would not comment specifically on the allegations, except to say, without identifying any of the parties involved, that "certain information" concerning the assassination of Dr. King was provided to the bureau's St. Louis office in 1973.

A bureau source, however, said that the agents who received the information had filed it under the name of the informant and under the name of Mr. Byers, and had never made it a part of the assassination case file, and had never questioned Mr. Byers about it.

Mr. Boynton said that the information came to light in March of this year, when the files in St. Louis were being reviewed in connection with a separate matter. "It was forwarded to FBI headquarters and to the Department of Justice for transmittal to the House select committee," he said.

House investigators have also been trying to determine whether Mr. Byers transmitted the offer to his brother-in-law, Spica, 40, who reportedly occupied a cell six cells away from Ray, and at one point worked with Ray in the prison bakery.

Mr. Byers said in the interview that he had not told Spica about the \$50,000 bounty until "just a little while ago" and that there was no record of his visiting Spica in prison prior to Dr. King's death.

Spica, who was released on parole in 1973, now operates a fruit stand here. He angrily declined to answer any questions.

## Intermediary's Invitation

According to what Mr. Byers told the House committee, a friend and business associate, John Kauffmann, who was 61 years old in 1966, invited him to a meeting with John Sutherland, a prominent St. Louis patent lawyer. At the meeting, he said, Mr. Sutherland told him that a group of businessmen would pay \$50,000 for the murder of King.

Mr. Sutherland, who died in 1970, had been a member of Gov. George Wallace's American Independent Party, a leader of the White Citizens Council of St. Louis and an official of the Southern States Industrial Council, a conservative group.

In 1967 Kauffmann was indicted and convicted on charges that he sold 100,000 amphetamine capsules to a U.S. narcotics agent. He served a brief sentence.

## Dying Veteran Sues Chemical Firms in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — A Vietnam veteran with terminal cancer claims that his illness was caused by "Agent Orange," a defoliant used extensively during the war. He has filed a lawsuit against the firms that produced the chemical.

Paul Reutershan of Stamford, Conn., a helicopter crew chief in Vietnam in 1968-1969, is dying from cancer that has spread from his colon to his liver.

The suit names as defendants the Dow, Hercules and Shamrock companies, charging that all three "knew of the properties that would cause cancer" before selling the chemical for military use.

Mr. Reutershan claims that flying through "huge clouds of the stuff" brought on his condition. The suit seeks \$10 million in damages.

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## Black, White Rates Among World's Worst

## Violent Crime High in S. Africa

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 26 (UPI) — When Meeliva Dladla died last month, the news received a paragraph in the Post, the paper that covers Soweto. It reported that Mr. Dladla had been resting on his bed in a migrant workers' hostel when two other blacks approached him in the semi-darkness and rained blows on him with a blunt ax.

The 35-year-old Zulu died instantly. Besides Mr. Dladla, 10 Soweto residents were murdered, 9 raped and 32 mugged in a single weekend.

By the standards of the black township outside Johannesburg, home to a million people, the figures were unremarkable. Last year police in the township logged 4,474 killings, 1,289 rapes and 7,325 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Soweto figures contribute heavily to statistics that make South Africa one of the most violent countries in the world. Apart from confrontations between policemen and black rioters, which have taken at least 700 lives in the last two years, residents of segregated black areas must live with a high rate of violent crime worse than in high-crime areas of the United States.

Among whites, too, the toll of violence is high. The dimensions of the country's problem are apparent from the annual report of the commissioner of police.

## Annual Report

In his recently released submission for 1976-1977, Lt. Gen. Gert Prinsloo listed 11,432 killings in the

12-month period, 7,560 of them classified as murders and 3,872 as culpable homicides, equivalent to second-degree murder. There were 15,109 rapes and 257,802 assaults, including 135,397 in the grievous category.

U.S. figures for 1976 provide a comparison. Although the United States has a population 8 1/2 times greater than South Africa's 26 million, FBI statistics showed 2 1/2 times as many murders, 18,780, and 3 1/2 times as many rapes, 56,730. In all, South Africa had a violent-crime rate nearly 2 1/2 times that of the United States.

Gen. Prinsloo maintained in his report that the South African figures "may be considered normal" in view of the worldwide increase in serious crime. "Generally speaking," he added, "the crime position is thoroughly under control."

## 'Out of Proportion'

Sociologists and criminologists not associated with the government disagree. James Midgley, a South African sociologist teaching at the London School of Economics, is one.

"These statistics," he wrote in a recent article in the South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, "reveal a rate of violence that is out of proportion to the rate of violent crime in most other countries." He said that the only countries with higher rates of recorded violence were in South America and black-ruled Africa.

As in the United States, the brunt of the violent crime is borne by nonwhites. In 1976-1977, they were perpetrators and victims in 96 percent of the rapes, 95 percent of the murders and 91 percent of the

assaults, although they account for only 84 percent of the population.

These figures give no cause for smugness among whites. In 1976-1977, whites were the assailants in 492 killings, 250 of them classified as murders. This was nearly twice as many murders as in Britain, which has a population 13 times greater than the white South African community of 4.4 million.

More than 75 percent of these killings were committed with firearms, whose widespread distribution places white South Africans among the most heavily armed citizens in the world. Last year, there were more than 1.3 million firearms in white hands — one for every family.

Whites who oppose equality for blacks frequently point to the crime rate in the black community, overlooking the high rate of crime among whites. Furthermore, whites touting guns invariably argue that they are necessary for defense against blacks.

## More White Assaults

Yet the figures show that only a fraction of the crimes — 3 percent of the murders and 3.5 percent of the assaults — involve assailants and victims of different races. Even then, whites are the assailants about twice as often as blacks.

In Johannesburg, it is common for men and women to carry handguns on the office, sporting events and even dinner parties with other whites. When the subject came up on a recent occasion, two women produced revolvers from their handbags, while a third boasted that she had recently acquired a "bra-holster."

Almost daily, the press chronicles incidents in which whites have shot other whites in traffic disputes, marital spats or arguments over gambling debts. White gun-owners commonly speak of blacks as a danger to their families, but in 1976-1977 blacks killed 129 whites, compared with 259 blacks who were victims of whites.

Blacks committed 794 grievous assaults against whites, compared with 1,236 assaults by whites on blacks. In the case of rape, whites, the assailants in 159 cases, again were more frequently the aggressors than blacks, listed as responsible for 140 attacks.

## Shoot to Kill

According to Jan Van Rooyen, a University of Cape Town law professor who has studied police files, the high incidence of attacks by whites on blacks results primarily from whites surprising blacks on or near their property. They often shoot to kill.

In a recent case in a Pretoria court, a 35-year-old white civilian, Gert Van der Walt, was acquitted of the murder of a black man, Simon Kapaola, whom Mr. Van der Walt had suspected — unfairly, the evidence in court suggested — of attempted car theft. The judge, H.P. Van Dyk, ruled that Mr. Van der Walt was justified in shooting the victim in the back as he ran away in the dark, because there was no other way to stop him.

In black neighborhoods, only a fraction of the violent crimes involve firearms, because the police grant few gun licenses to blacks. Where guns are used, U.S.-style organized crime is often involved. In a case two years ago, a syndicate member who had been taken to hospital in Soweto with a gunshot wound suffered in a robbery attempt was shot to death in the intensive care unit by a fellow gang member dressed as a doctor. The gang apparently wanted to prevent him from talking.

Some of the murder victims, like Mr. Dladla, are casualties of "faction fights" between rival tribal groups, rife in migrant workers' hostels. But most crimes in black areas are committed by *socios*, the Zulu term for young thugs, usually chronically unemployed, who roam the unit streets after dark.

Their weapons include rusting bicycle spokes, scythe-like knives called pangas, or heavy wooden clubs known as knobkerries, sometimes with nails sunk into the heads.

## Indonesia Frees 3,921 Held on Political Counts

BANDUNG, Indonesia, July 26 (UPI) — The Indonesian government released 3,921 political prisoners today, the first step in its plan to free all detainees arrested in connection with the aborted 1965 coup.

About 300 were freed here. Most had been detained for more than 10 years without trials.

The majority of those released were from jails in West Java, Central Java and the island of Nusa Kambangan, south of Central Java, which is still one of the largest detention centers.

Freed detainees who had been associated with the banned Communist Party agreed to give up Communist ideology.

Indonesia plans to release 10,000 political prisoners this year. A total of 2,000 more are scheduled for release in October and an additional 4,000 next December. Amnesty International estimated in a recent white book on Indonesia that the number of political prisoners detained here without evidence since 1965 was close to 100,000.

## School Director Is Caught Embezzling Soviet Funds

MOSCOW (UPI) — In U.S. politics, it is called "ghosting" — adding nonexistent or unaware persons to the payroll and pocketing their salaries.

In the Soviet Union, they call it "paying dead souls" and Rakhib Guseinov apparently was a master at it.

But he was caught, and faces 11 years in a labor camp. Guseinov was the former director of the Baku Institute of Arts, and was recently convicted by an Azerbaijani court on charges of extorting large amounts of state money.

The file in his case occupied 60 volumes and 120 witnesses testified against him. The Azerbaijani newspaper Nakhikchy Rabochiy said that he was the ringleader.

## Fictitious Employees

According to the newspaper, he hired "people of fictitious name" and gave jobs to relatives and friends who were unaware that they were working at the institute.

He also operated a "rake-off" scheme, whereby unqualified professors and guest lecturers were put on the institute payroll at inflated salaries and then kicked back a percentage of their income.

What did he do with the money? The newspaper described his country home:

"It was two stories at the

## Rhodesia Sets Timetable For Black Rule This Year

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 26 (UPI) — A leading member of the government released a tentative timetable today for general elections to turn Rhodesia into black-ruled Zimbabwe this year.

Announcing the plan, the white co-minister of manpower and social affairs, Rowan Crojje, said however that the continuing war might prevent elections from taking place. "If the circumstances do not make it possible, government as a whole will have to face up to that," he said.

The present biracial interim government, set up on March 3 as part of an internal majority rule agreement, has committed itself to elections in time for a power transfer on Dec. 31. The internal agreement has prompted the elandestine Patriotic Front to infiltrate hundreds of guerrillas into the country in a sharp escalation of fighting.

The white co-minister of transport and power, William Irvine, said recently that there could be no election unless an effective ceasefire were achieved.

The Patriotic Front has said that it would attack polling stations. Mr. Crojje, who heads a ministerial committee on electoral processes, said today that if elections are held, 1,500 to 2,000 stations would need armed protection.

## Proportional Apportionment

Mr. Crojje said that because time was short, it had been decided not to register about 3 million blacks 18 and older who would be eligible to vote for the first time.

Instead, voters would be required to present at polling stations proof of age and citizenship. Mr. Crojje said he was satisfied that enough people possessed the necessary documents to insure a 60 percent turnout.

He said that the government, again to save time, had decided to refrain from carrying the country into constituencies. Instead, the black parties taking part in elections would receive a number of parliamentary seats proportional to the percentage of votes received.

The "internal" agreement provides for a 100-member parliament with 72 black seats and 28 reserved for whites.

Mr. Crojje said that the timetable was not yet official, but reflected his own estimate.

## Vote by Dec. 6

By Oct. 20, he said, a majority-rule constitution would have been drafted and a referendum held to give the white minority a chance to accept or reject the new constitution.

By Oct. 24, the parties wanting to take part in the elections would have registered, and by Oct. 31, the black parties would have drawn up

## Cambodia Says 2 MiGs Downed

BANGKOK, July 26 (UPI) — Cambodia today claimed its first air kills of the border war, saying that its troops had shot down two Vietnamese MiG-19s on bombing missions over Cambodia within the last week.

A Phnom Penh radio broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said that Vietnam repeatedly sent flights of 4 to 10 planes over Cambodian territory to bomb and strafe border areas during the first three weeks of this month.

It said that last Wednesday a MiG-19 of a flight of six was shot down over the embattled Pnom's Beak — the area of Cambodia that luts into Vietnam. A second MiG-19 was hit Monday in the same area by Cambodian ground fire, the radio said.



Anemia sufferer Robert McFall is comforted in Pittsburgh hospital by his sister, Beverly Hope.

## Anemia Victim Loses Legal Bid for Cousin's Marrow

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (UPI) — Robert McFall, a 39-year-old asbestos worker likely to die within a year unless he receives a bone marrow transplant, was turned down by a judge today in his lawsuit to force his reluctant cousin to donate the marrow.

Common Pleas Court Judge John Flaherty denied the request by the critically ill Mr. McFall for an injunction against David Shimp, 43. Judge Flaherty said Mr. McFall's argument that Mr. Shimp should be compelled to donate bone marrow was based on an old European common law precedent.

The judge said that this implied that an individual is responsible for the well-being of other individuals in the society, but that it is not in keeping with the American tradition of respect for the rights of individuals to preserve their own bodies.

Mr. McFall was stricken with a rare and fatal

form of anemia, and doctors said the marrow transplant had a 50-percent chance of increasing his life expectancy beyond one year. Mr. Shimp is said to be the only known compatible donor for Mr. McFall, in need of 21 ounces of the bone marrow.

At a hearing yesterday, a hematologist testified that unless Mr. McFall received the bone marrow, he stood only a "20 to 25 percent chance of surviving one year."

Dr. Louis Pietragallo also said the medical procedure to remove the marrow presented "minimal risks" for the donor and would offer Mr. McFall a 50-percent chance of living.

Mr. Shimp's lawyer contended that Pennsylvania law did not legally require Mr. Shimp to help his cousin, and the marrow extraction procedure could prove dangerous to Mr. Shimp.

## Obituaries

## Mikhail Pervukhin, 73, Soviet Economic Planner

MOSCOW, July 26 (Reuters) — Mikhail Pervukhin, 73, once a key figure in the planning of the Soviet Union's economy but later demoted, has died, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said yesterday.

Mr. Pervukhin rose to prominence after the death of Stalin in 1953 and became one of the 10 members of the ruling presidium of the Communist Party, now known as the Politburo.

A successful and experienced economic administrator, he reached the peak of his career in 1956, when as a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, he was the dominant figure planning the country's economic strategy.

But Mr. Pervukhin was on the losing side in the Kremlin power struggle between Nikita Khrushchev and the so-called anti-party group.

By the summer of 1957 he had lost influence and was demoted from full membership in the presidium.

In 1958, Mr. Pervukhin was made Soviet ambassador to East Germany, and toward the end of his life he served as a member of the State Planning Committee.

## Col. Gen. Anton Gerasimov

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI) — The Soviet press today reported the death of Col. Gen. Anton Gerasimov, 78, former deputy defense minister and first deputy chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Defense Ministry newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, reported

that Gen. Gerasimov died Sunday after a long illness.

Gen. Gerasimov was an artilleryman who entered the Red Army in 1919 and saw combat in the Russian Civil War and World War II.

## Thomas Hill Jr.

ATLANTA, July 26 (AP) — Thomas Hill Jr., 56, who collaborated for 32 years with Ed Dodd on the "Mark Trail" comic strip, died Sunday. As a fighter pilot in World War II, Mr. Hill was credited with downing four Japanese planes and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross.

## Stanislaw Krzyckowski

MONTREAL, July 26 (Reuters) — Polish aviation pioneer Stanislaw Krzyckowski, 79, who fought with the Polish Air Force in World War II and later became the first technical director of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), died here yesterday. IATA announced yesterday.

Born in Lwow, Poland, Mr. Krzyckowski worked before the war for Samolot, the first aircraft factory in Poland, and for the Polish airline, LOT.

After Poland fell, Mr. Krzyckowski came to Canada to help build up the Canadian aircraft industry.

He became technical director of IATA and was an executive officer of the association until he retired in 1966.

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## The 'Baby of the Century'

There are the rights for the newspapers in Britain and abroad. There are the TV, radio and book rights. The whole thing is enormous — but first we have to produce a normal, healthy baby.

So spoke the British gynecologist Dr. Patrick Steptoe recently, sounding more like an agent hawking a prospective bestseller than the widely respected scientist he is. He was anticipating the imminent birth of what one London newspaper has dubbed the "Baby of the Century." And he was doing so in a way that underscored the seemingly conflicting sentiments toward the child's birth by those most directly involved — Dr. Steptoe and the parents.

The baby is a child whose conception Dr. Steptoe and a colleague achieved by joining the sperm and egg cells of a British husband and wife (for whom natural conception was impossible) in a laboratory dish. Dr. Steptoe then implanted the fertilized egg cell in the wife's womb by means of a process called embryo transfer. The woman has given birth to a baby girl — an event that is likely to intensify the debate over how much man

should manipulate the birth of human beings in the future.

The news of the coming birth in turn led to a media bidding war for exclusive "rights" to the pictures and story of this extraordinary occurrence. The two scientists and the parents have signed a lucrative contract with the London Daily Mail, a tabloid. That's hardly what one would expect of scientists who've pursued a breakthrough for the last decade or of parents concerned about the child's future psychological health.

Still, although the Mail could never be mistaken for other, more sober newspapers and is light-years away from scientific journals, we really can't fault the doctors or the parents for taking the best financial offer they could get. The full story would have come out in the press anyway. If the financial gain for the child is greater this way, so much the better. It's not likely the public would soon lose interest in the first human being conceived outside the human body. So, regardless of how spectacular the Mail's stories and pictures are, we doubt they'll add to whatever unique psychological burdens the child may bear as a result of being the world's first "test-tube baby."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Korean Inquiry Winds Down

The House has all but closed its 18th-month investigation of allegations that South Korea, in the early 1970s, took out insurance against a post-Vietnam U.S. withdrawal from Asia by bribing congressmen. A final demand is being made for the testimony of Kim Dong Jo, the stonewalling former ambassador accused of spreading money around Capitol Hill, but Leon Jaworski, the House's special prosecutor, evidently has no further leads to follow. Earlier he had indicated that Ambassador Kim's testimony might involve 10 or so congressmen. But the House Ethics Committee the other day charged only four legislators with breaches of rules, for accepting gifts from rice dealer Tongsun Park. It referred perjury cases against two former legislators to the Justice Department, and cleared all other recipients of Tongsun Park's favors, including Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and majority whip John Brademas, of wrongdoing.

In brief, something of a cloud remains over the House: It could not get to the bottom of a scandal staining its good name. But that is not to say it was less than diligent in pursuit of its member's misconduct. A case can be made that had the House cut off security aid, rather than just economic aid, Seoul might have produced Ambassador Kim. We find that case questionable: Ambassador Kim, to spare his president, might well have lied. But

the House, respectful — as we are — of U.S. security interests in South Korea, did not want to make military aid hostage. That, let South Korea brazen its way through. In fact, South Korea might have welcomed a cut in military aid: it would have brought Jimmy Carter's troop-withdrawal plans to an abrupt halt.

Republicans can be expected to compare the relatively slim results of the ethics inquiry with the general sense that far from all Korea-related Democratic corruption has been exposed, let alone punished. The likely response, that the House could not push further without damaging U.S. security interests, may be technically correct but will probably be politically unsatisfactory. That's fine. That answer is politically unsatisfactory.

The South Korea scandal is part of a larger problem — money in politics — that has plagued U.S. public life for years. Some reforms have been made to control special-interest contributions and get secret money out of politics, but not enough has been done. The speaker and the whip, while exonerated of improper conduct, had South Korean connections that did not speak well of their judgment. They have all the more reasons to redeem the integrity of the House by themselves leading the fight for further reform.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Chief Visa Officer Meany?

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., gave his colleagues fair warning the other day that he was about to submit an amendment restoring the old Cold War way of processing the visa applications of Communists who wanted to visit the United States. The old way was simply to keep Communists out unless the State Department requested a waiver to let them in. That approach was changed last year, in an amendment offered by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to let Communists in unless the State Department requests a waiver to keep them out. That's the proper way, expressing this country's traditional openness and hospitality to foreigners and establishing the presumption that they're welcome to come.

Mr. Baker justifies his request for a rollback on grounds that the Communist countries have defaulted on their Helsinki pledges to allow "freer movements and contacts" among signatory nations. In fact, though the Communists' performance has been far from fully satisfying, the Helsinki accords have provided a standard by which Communist

performance could be judged. The United States, in passing the McGovern amendment last year, was responding precisely to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords. That amendment has been a useful piece of diplomatic ammunition to the United States since its passage. Mr. Baker and many others are currently protesting against Moscow's falling away from various pledges it made at Helsinki. This is no time for the United States to fall away from its own.

There is really only one serious opponent of the McGovern amendment — the AFL-CIO, which has been carrying on its own private anti-travel war with Soviet-bloc countries for many years. George Meany evidently has a heavy personal investment in the position that to let Communist trade unionists into this country is to give them a political seal of approval. We find the argument unpersuasive and the policy designed to support it retrogressive. George Meany is not the country's chief visa officer, and Mr. Baker should not offer him the post.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Modesty at the Summit

What businessmen, workers and developing nations all over the world were interested in was not the outer trappings of the economic summit or the superficial optimism displayed by its participants, or even the contents of the final communiqué, but whether or not it is successful in bringing results. And only time will show whether this criterion is met. At first sight, neither the diagnoses ar-

rived at nor the therapy proposed seem much different from those of previous summits, all of which proved disappointing in the event. So perhaps the trace of modesty shown at Bonn ("We will now try and obtain the support of parliament and the public for these measures") is the favorable feature distinguishing this latest economic summit from its predecessors.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

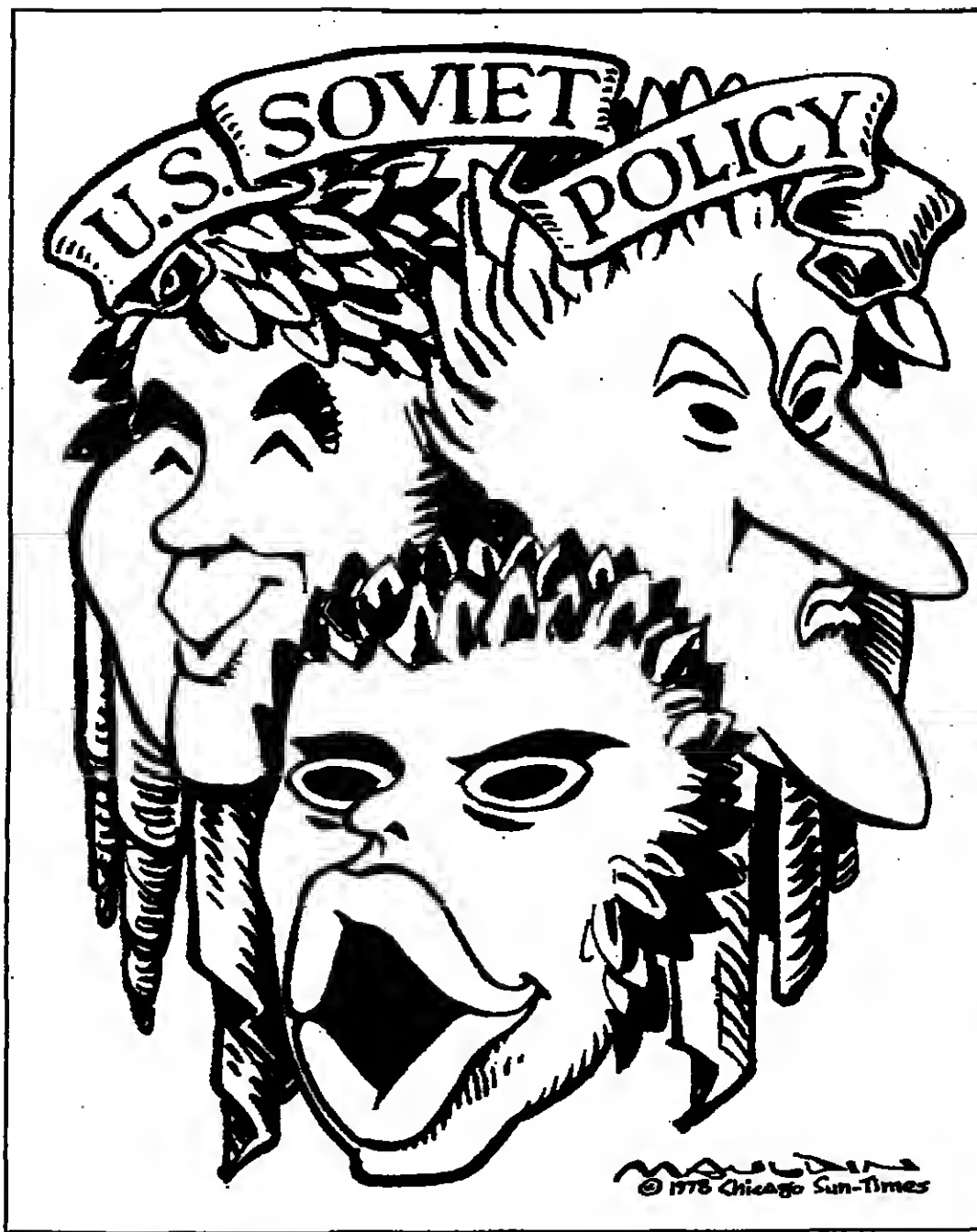
July 27, 1903

NEW YORK — The present crisis in Wall Street, caused in the main by the reckless incurring of credit, the rapid pace of formation of new companies, the hoisting of prices out of all reason, and the rise in speculation, is a timely reminder that we are rapidly arriving at a time when the tail of the stock market is beginning to wag the dog of the country. Thankfully, the country itself is doing well, with trade active, railroad earnings gratifying and the harvest outlook satisfactory.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1928

NEW YORK — Gene Tunney, unleashing a furious, punishing attack that had Tom Heeney, the challenger, helpless almost from the first bell, retained his world heavyweight title here tonight when he referee stepped between the champion and his opponent just before the end of the 11th round of their scheduled 15-round bout, and put an end to the battle to save Heeney from further punishment. Despite the challenger's pluck and stamina, he was hopelessly outclassed from the first.



## A Lebanese Appeal to U.S.

By Raymond Edde

PARIS — The Carter administration pledged to settle the Palestinian problem when it said last year that the Palestinian people is entitled to a homeland. It is hoped that the day will come when this issue is solved, undoubtedly through the good offices of the United States.

In the meantime, Lebanon, which is also suffering from this problem, needs to survive as a unified, independent, sovereign state.

The tensions in Lebanon have reached a critical point, and the United States — in keeping with the U.S. example of democracy and President Carter's commitment to the defense of human rights throughout the world — has a proper role to play in helping protect Lebanon and save the Lebanese.

The U.S. government welcomed the entry of Syrian troops in Lebanon in June, 1976, believing that President Hafez el-Assad's aim was to restore security and peace.

Now U.S. public opinion is starting to realize that the real Syrian aim was to occupy Lebanon. After crushing all resistance, Syria will mount a takeover of Lebanon, perhaps with similar formal trappings to the Anschluss of Austria by Germany. This will be the first step toward the creation of a "greater Syria," which eventually could be extended to engulf Jordan and even whatever parts of former Palestine revert to Arab control in an Arab-Israeli settlement.

In pursuing this design, President Assad has been efficient. He has also been bipartisan, first killing Moslems, then turning on the Christians. No considerations impeded his campaigns: rules of war, civilian lives, human rights.

At the core of Lebanon's manifold problems and critical vulnerability and at the center of these tragic events is the presence of more than 400,000 Palestinians in the country. None of the Arab states wants them, Israel — which pushed out the original exodus of refugees into Lebanon — not only does not want them but also has been trying to get them out of the country. After numerous incursions into Lebanon, violating Israel's only recognized frontier, the Israeli army invaded Lebanon last March, killing more than 1,000 civilians and driving northward some 200,000 refugees.

Israel's goals included the occupation of South Lebanon up to the Litani River (Zionist leaders as early as 1919 mapped this area as part of greater Israel) and also the fragmentation of Lebanon so the Palestinians could be integrated into part of former Lebanon and settled there.

Thanks to the U.S. stand at the United Nations, the Security Council quickly adopted two resolutions — which, for once, were clear and precise. The existing Lebanon-Israeli frontier was reconfirmed, and Israel was told to evacuate "all" occupied territory. Whether this provision has been respected in practice on the ground, remains an open question. But the principle was unambiguously reaffirmed.

If Lebanon, however, is to survive to see the day of a Middle East settlement, I think it is essential that President Carter ensure that his administration has really put an end to Henry Kissinger's approach to my country and its problems. In essence, Mr. Kissinger's ideas pointed to the partition of Lebanon and the creation of a Moslem zone, where the 400,000 Palestinians could be integrated.

This plan's existence has been mentioned now by two principal actors — both former Lebanese President Franji (in an interview with the Beirut magazine Jamhour on May 4) and Syrian President Assad. Assad, quoted by the Paris

weekly Mustaqbal, on June 25, claimed that "America was behind the events in Lebanon. When it failed to break the solidarity between Syria and Egypt in the aftermath of the October, 1973 war, the United States turned to Lebanon and provoked the slaughter there."

While the Carter administration seems to have different intentions toward Lebanon, the old schemes are still being pursued by some actors, perhaps with unwitting help from President Carter in the sense that the United States failed to denounce unequivocally the recent sinister developments there.

For Lebanon, I would ask President Carter for only two things: Please insure that the Kissinger approach to my country has been eliminated throughout your administration's policies. Call for a UN Security Council meeting on my country, as you did over the Israeli aggression — only this time to discuss Syrian aggression against Lebanon and Syrian expansionist aims.

An international peacekeeping force should be sent to Lebanon to take up positions along the border between Lebanon and Syria in order to prevent any Syrian invasion. This new peacekeeping force should replace the Syrian Army in Lebanon, which has become illegal by virtue of its violations of the Arab League resolution governing its role and of the Riyadh summit

which created it. By shelling Beirut, an open city, as Syrian units have recently done, and by killing hundreds of men, women and children, Syria has created a situation that threatens international peace and security in the Middle East.

### New Force

A new peacekeeping force, which would join the existing UN force in south Lebanon, should promote the effective restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and authority throughout all Lebanese territory.

The United States, by saving Lebanon, would be saving for the world a country praised in the Bible's Song of Songs, a system that gave history an example of peaceful coexistence among two great religions and 17 different sects, a small country that was big enough to endow the United States with more than a million immigrant citizens, of whom I will mention only our most prestigious son — Gibran Khalil Gibran.

Respectfully, I submit that Lebanon deserves better than the civilized world's ritual expressions of "preoccupation" or "concern." We need the help of the United States.

Mr. Edde, a Lebanese parliamentarian, was the unsuccessful candidate in Lebanon's last presidential elections. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Letters

### Mideast Victims

Michael Dick's (Letters, July 18) attempt to elicit sympathy for Israel might have been more convincing if he had mentioned that the Arabs have also had to endure "four murderous wars" — from which they suffered infinitely more than Israel. The Israelis can at least draw comfort from the knowledge that they initiated the first three of these and, as the result of their rejection of peace overtures, must be held responsible for the fourth.

Certainly I fail to see how an attack on one's own territory can possibly be construed as aggression. Mr. Dick also chooses not to mention the thousands of Arabs whose relatives and friends have been blown to pieces in Israel's acts of state terrorism.

It may soothe Israel's conscience to assert that world opposition to Israel stems from a fear of a cut in Arab oil supplies and from Arab oil wealth. Secure access to oil and international monetary stability are certainly legitimate concerns for any government. Of greater concern, however, is world peace, which is directly threatened by continuing conflict in the Middle East. The world can see, whatever Israel and its supporters might choose to believe, that there is a Palestinian nation in its homeland; that its homeland lies in the post-1921 area of mandated Palestine; and that there will be no end to the Middle East conflict, and the attendant danger of superpower confrontation, until Israel acknowledges these facts.

Mr. Dick asserts that it must be left to "the Israeli people alone and by itself to decide what steps and security needs this situation requires." It is precisely because the Middle East conflict has worldwide ramifications that this argument must be rejected.

For the record, I am a British citizen who has lived both in Israel and the Arab countries. My first sojourn in Israel was on a kibbutz a few kilometers from the Golan Heights. This was in 1967 and my experience of Syrian artillery fire during the six day war did not lead

me to a position of uncritical sympathy for Israel. Instead, I began to examine the reasons for the conflict. And at its root I found Israel's denial of Palestinian rights and its appetite for land.

DR. A.R. GEORGE.

London.

### 'Carterspeak'

Re The Washington Post editorial "Youngpeak. Carterspeak" (HT, July 15):

Was President Carter helping Anatoli Sicharansky, Alexander Ginsburg and other defendants in Moscow by public interventions in their favor?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not think so and he recommended to Mr. Carter to use more discreet ways, such as diplomatic channels or direct conversations with Mr. Brezhnev. But all these methods have been tried without success. Also, Andrei Sakharov, as well as close relatives of the Moscow defendants, are aware of this and highly appreciate Mr. Carter's public remarks.

And infinitely more is at stake than just the personal fate of those tried in Moscow — human rights, justice, the respect of the Helsinki and other agreements are the ideals for which the Soviet dissidents are fighting. In a struggle for a noble cause, the ultimate objective can be to save or to free this or that individual. Soviet dissidents know this and accept without hesitation to pay the very high price imposed on them for their courage. They have repeatedly entreated Mr. Carter to speak frankly and openly in their favor. It would be difficult to imagine how the head of the most powerful democracy in the world could ignore these appeals.

G. ENGLEMAN.

### Fighting Tyranny

When will repression, tyranny, and corruption end on this globe? When every person realizes that the struggle for freedom, democracy, and justice is not just something for political leaders, reporters, and assorted idealists, but a struggle we

## Italy's Communists: Not Enough Change

Jonathan Power

ROME — Antonio Gramsci the great founder of Italian Communism wrote in 1920: Italy is truly prey to demonic spirits, impossible to control or comprehend: the soul principle of order is to be found in the working class, in the proletariat will in the world historical process. The principle of order can only express itself politically in a rigidly organized Communist Party, which sets itself a clear unambiguous objective.

Has nothing changed in Italy in 60 years? There is still the feeling of events uncontrolled. There is still a rigidly organized Communist Party. One thing, of course, is different. The Italian Communist Party (PCI) is now on the threshold of national power. Already its control over the regions and the major cities is enormous. Its impact on Italian culture is all pervasive. There is only the marriage with the Christian Democrats to be consummated and Italy at last will be theirs.

But what kind of "order" would it bring?

### Turns It Around

Giorgio Napolitano, a member of the PCI's directorate, turns the question around and says the PCI must enter the government in order to end the present disorder. Without the "historical compromise" the "crisis of Italian society might come to a head with catastrophic results for all democratic forces."

In a similar vein speaks Ugo La Malfa, the president of the Italian Republican Party and a former strong opponent of alliances with the PCI. He believes the Communists have to come to power to avoid the "continuing government budget deficit, the excessively high cost of social security, wage costs running far ahead of productivity, and the need to mount rescue operations for a broad segment of the country's industry."

Yet all this leaves the big questions unanswered. Would Communist order maintain or subvert democracy? Would Communism owe its primary allegiance to the West or to the East? Would Communist order really come to grips with the underlying problem of the Italian economy, the continuous buying off of workers' unrest by inflationary wage settlements and undisciplined job protection?

### Backs Democracy

At the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow last November, Enrico Berlinguer, the PCI chief attempted to answer the big questions. He announced unashamedly that he was for democracy, the nonideological nature of the state, the coexistence of different political parties and cultural and philosophical pluralism. Yet the fact remains that this highly principled man, whose own commitment to democracy few doubt, finds it on occasion difficult to put thoughts into practice. Only a few months earlier, when Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, published his book "Eurocommunism and the State" which accused the Soviet Union of not being socialist, of not being a worker's democracy, Berlinguer took an ambiguous line. He interceded with Moscow on Carrillo's behalf but at the same time he warned Carrillo to be more careful. Berlinguer is still

not able to totally distance him from Moscow. When I asked Piero Spinelli, the independent deputy who ran on the Communist ticket in the 1976 election, to comment on this, he replied "The PCI still has the problem of wanting to avoid a showdown with the Soviet Union, a showdown with its own past."

There is a similar ambiguity when it comes to foreign policy. Berlinguer in his report to the Central Committee in May, 1977 said "We must quite calmly explain that it is not part of our policy to our objectives to alter the balance of power between the blocs and to bring about the unilateral departure from NATO on such questions as the balance of power, a united Europe, and so on in the Soviet Union, and the P has shown its independence Moscow. Yet when Central Committee member, Lucio Lombardo Radice, was asked by George Iban in May of last year whether a "grave international crisis" between the Soviet Union and the West, the PCI would "stay on in the Western alliance,"

answered: "We would choose the Soviet side, of course." And today by examining PCI policy on such issues as its initial response to the Sadat peace initiative or the revolution in Ethiopia, one can see the unmistakable hallmark of Soviet policy.

### Ambivalence

On economic policy, although the ambivalence is less pronounced there is on Berlinguer's part a certain lack of courage. In January Luciano Lama, the leader of the CGIL, Italy's large trade union federation, gave an interview to La Repubblica. It was strong call for a slowdown in wage class wage claims. He said it had gone further than the economy could sustain and now was the time to retrench. The interview was published two days before Berlinguer was due to speak at the Central Committee of the PCI. Surprisingly, he ignored the Lama interview and the impression was formed that many that Berlinguer lacked the determination to deal effectively with working class demands.

The Italian Communist Party has, since Gramsci's day, evolved beyond all recognition. It has repudiated much of its past. Many of its leading personalities are true democrats. Yet it is still too close to the Soviet Union, too close to Leninism and too much of a prisoner of traditional constituency to provide the kind of government a country "prey to demonic spirits" needs.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

ers and which will bring on our own deserved destruction in time — let's get on with the work at hand.

CHRISTIAN K. HANSEN.

Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

### ERA: Moral Issue

Anyone who has examined the material published by the proponents of the proposed Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States, knows that the ERA has nothing whatsoever to do with moral "rights" for women.

The issue is a moral issue. Proponents of ERA wish to establish their religion, secular humanism, as the state religion of these United States. They demand that abortion be made a constitutional right. Indeed, if ERA were ratified, abortion would be a constitutional right.

Laws of a country reflect the religious persuasion of the majority of its citizens, which, in the United States has been the Judeo-Christian philosophy. Our laws, therefore, have been based on the Ten Commandments.

Should the media address itself to the moral issue of ERA?

PATRICIA FAWCETT.

Oxford, Miss.

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FROM SAINT LAURENT — Yesterday's showing of the fall-winter Paris collections had these stars: a long-waisted velvet



dress (left) with taffeta ruffles and leg exposure, and (right) a bellboy suit trimmed with braid and complete with a bellboy's cap.

## Saint Laurent Drives Home His Change of Heart

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 26 — Yves Saint Laurent says it the way it is, and no mistake. Skirts are narrow and short, just skimming the knees. Those who came to his opening today with tape measures, to make sure they are 16½ inches off the floor.

In his ready-to-wear collection four months ago, the world's most famous and influential fashion designer indicated that he had had it with the peasants and the voluminous skirts that hid the legs. But he waited for today's super-production to drive home his change of heart. At least a thousand spectators watched the opening of his fall-winter collection in the enormous ballroom. They were packed in five rows deep around the runway but sat quietly mesmerized for two hours.

This time Saint Laurent does a lot of clowning around with the accessories, but don't be led astray by the hat with the bird nesting on top, the red glove on one hand and the blue on another, or the feathers sprouting from shoes. He enjoys a little fun and beneath it is a direct message: Back to a more contemporary shape of clothes. Even though the satins, the velvets, the embroidered chiffons and laces are luxurious, and they are fantastically decorated, Saint Laurent's own young preference for ready-to-wear comes home more clearly than even in this collection that, for my money, is the most wearable that he has ever made.

### Plain Pumps

The suits are the most important items in the collection, but they are more like glorified separates than traditional suits. The jackets, from bellhop length to hip length with a fitted back, are usually a different color from the skirt, and the red jacket with the black skirt is the favorite combination. They are worn with high-neck blouses and plain pumps. As far as Saint Laurent is concerned, the boots seemed to have followed the peasants.

Though this is the all-time black season in Paris, Saint Laurent mixes his black with more color than some of the other houses. Sometimes the colored jackets are decorated on the chest with what look like caricatures of white birds. part of the Spanish feeling that runs all through the collection. All the jackets are bound with black satin to give them that pampere, couture look.

There are literally tons of black velvet in the collection. Saint Laurent uses it for details on the topcoats that look like men's elegant overcoats and for hats. Black velvet

makes little sauto-bound jackets that top tartan skirts, the only ones with swinging pleats. He uses the black velvet suit for both day and night, though for evening the blouse will be a jazzy gold lame or black sequins, the pumps become strip sandals and the hat a bead dress.

Pants have equal importance with skirts and are worn with the same jackets. Part of Saint Laurent's drive toward simplicity is the comeback of normal pants. They are slim and straight, but ankle length and no eccentricities.

### The Hat Story

Nothing in the collection ever appears without something on the head. Besides the change in length, the hat is the biggest story. Paris has to offer. When you pore down to a shape in clothes that is brief and narrow, you simply have to put something on top: glitter-studded flower arrangements sometimes sprouting feathers that match corsets dangling around the neck. For the legs that need dressing up, too, there are black nylons that have a seam down the back.

Between his skirt suits and pants suits, there's not much room for daytime dresses, but, if you want one, it's the chemise. Saint Laurent does a nice one in black velvet with full sleeves.

For evening, it's mostly black velvet, but with lots of glitter. He does the belted back suit jacket in gold lame and gives black velvet pants a sleeveless gold sequin top under a sheer, jeweled cardigan — one of many. An ankle-length, belted dress looks new and quite elegant, but the mid-calf length

## Medicaid Fraud Cited in Senate

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The government has been able to recover only a small portion of the millions of dollars lost through Medicaid and Medicare fraud, says Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"The fraud figures are staggering so far," Sen. Church said yesterday, noting that federal Medicaid losses totaled more than \$650 million a year. He said that officials reported less than 20 major federal convictions last year.

"That is trifling compared to the enormous amount of money which is being skimmed off by crooked people," Sen. Church said during hearings by the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

looks all wrong. Eyes accustom themselves quickly to the shorter length, perhaps because we wore it for so long.

Saint Laurent does a whole group of short dance dresses that have long torso-fitted tops of lame brocade and minute little skirts of black tulle, like a ballerina's tutu. For Harlow types there are two floor-length undulating dresses of hot pink and gold satin color, cut on the bias.

### Edwardian Look

Saint Laurent has always liked the stately Edwardian look. He expresses it this time in white satin blouses with leg-of-mutton sleeves and in long black velvet gowns with small trains. He even hints at the bustle, as he has before.

There is more jewelry in the collection than usual. With the daytime clothes he likes wide cuff bracelets, shaped like miniature crowns and studded with fake rubies and emeralds. Smaller crowns make lapel pins on some of the suit jackets. Mad earrings are worn with everything. They include chandelier drops, big stars and jewel-encrusted bow ties.

For the climax of the show, Saint Laurent, who always loves the footlights, goes theatrical with clothes that are tributes to Zizi Jeanmaire, Carmen and other grease-paint heroines and to those friends like Betty Catroux and Loulou de la Falaise. At the end of two hours they are a lot of fun, and an accepted part of what is certainly the greatest fashion show on earth.

Many of the spectators came dressed in Saint Laurent fashions as a tribute to the designer. Among them were Catherine Deneuve and Paloma Picasso, who was in hot orange with a black ruffle around the neck. Among the American fans were Estee Lauder, Lynn Wyatt, Nan Kemper, Tatiana and Alex Liberman.

At Guy Laroche's story is back to strict tailoring and good grooming, with veiled bowlers, fancy stockings and gloves to go with the strong, very sexy suits.

Besides the daytime, square-shouldered suit, Laroche revives the theater suit. Mostly made of black velvet, it has a skirt, often so skinny it unbuckles down the front, making for a lot of leg exposure. Under the jacket, the models wear white satin, halter-neck vests.

The little black dress that is part of the Paris story is also very prominent around here. The best are the lingerie black chiffon and lace ones, with camisole tops and black, lacy stockings to match.

In his first attempt to capture the

American market, Laroche will open the first of 30 boutiques in New York this September.

## The Celebrated Panovs in Fine Form for London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 26 (IHT) — It was a strangely grim and odd-looking program chosen by the Batsheva Dance Company of Israel to open their first London season. Two serious works about war and suffering, with a smoochy cabaret-style pas de deux in between, scarcely provided the kind of fare sought by audiences wanting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the State of Israel or to applaud the artistry and virtuosity of the celebrated Panovs. Nevertheless, the evening had its own rewards.

The late John Cranko's "Song of My People," created for Batsheva in 1971, is an inventive and moving work, if a trifle overlong, showing the rebirth of the Jews after the Holocaust. Performed almost entirely without music, it is accompanied by a recording of Chana Maron, the distinguished Israeli actress, reciting Hebrew poems. Translations are provided in the printed program, but her voice and Cranko's choreography are so expressive that it is scarcely necessary to read them.

Using a combination of mime, hand gestures and folk dance, Cranko shows how versatile and effective a modern dance company can be. The male dancing in particular is notable for its athletic virility: 50 minutes of this work was an exhausting emotional experience and I think it was too wise of Paul Sanasardo, Batsheva's American director, to perform Kurt Jooss' classic, "The Green Table," on the same program. Its message against war and hypocritical diplomacy still works well, though I'm not sure that it is still needed. It was well performed, but it's not easy to respond twice in one evening on the same wave-length and it is not a particularly good way of displaying the strength of a dance company.

Subsequent programs may rectify that, and may also give better opportunities to Valery and Galina

Panov, fresh from their enormous success in New York.

Even in Norbert Vesak's "Belong," it was obvious that they are in fine form. She did perfect unsupported pirouettes and he caught and held her in sensational jumps and lifts. He is slimmer now than when we saw him here three years ago and, indeed, he said on television that he is in his best shape for 15 years. A virtuoso pas de deux like the "Corsair" would have been more rewarding — perhaps we will have to wait for that sort of excitement. The Panovs will stay on at the Festival Hall after the Batsheva season, appearing in Victor Hochhauser's gala nights of ballet in a bill also including Margot Fonteyn and Natalia Makarova.

The Royal Ballet seems to have been refreshed by its tour of Los Angeles, Chicago and Houston, and Anthony Dowell, its male star, is also perhaps intoxicated by his prospects with the American Ballet Theater. Whatever the reason, he seems especially happy and relaxed, and at the top of his effortless, stylish form.

In "The Sleeping Beauty" last night, his pirouettes, starting at dazzling speed and beautifully controlled as they slowed down, were an object lesson. In "Four Schumann Pieces" last week, the only complaint I have heard about his dancing is that he made it look too easy.

"The Sleeping Beauty" was a special performance to honor Dame Ninette de Valois' 80th birthday. The company, headed by Lesley Collier as a disarmingly girlish but technically assured Aurora, gave of its best, doubtless knowing that, whatever she may say, without De Valois the company would probably not exist.

Last Saturday's program, untransmitted to U.S. television by satellite, had such a lively and amusing performance of Keoneth MacMillan's "Elite Sympocotions" that one could almost believe it is a

good ballet. Most unusually, the company also performed a series of diversissements which not only showed off its fine dancers but also the astonishing versatility of Sir Frederick Ashton. His "Tweeledum and Tweeledede," previously only performed at galas, is a comic gem — charming, funny, original, musical and a perfect vehicle for Wayne Sleep and Graham Fletcher.

The program ended with the balcony scene from MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet," so well acted and danced by Collier and Dowell that it was completely effective, even out of context. Indeed, MacMillan's lyrical and romantic skill is in some ways seen to even greater advantage without the crowd scenes that normally precede it.

The Royal Ballet season at Covent Garden ends this Saturday; the Batsheva continues at Festival Hall to Aug. 3.

## The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



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## Waverley Root

## Separating the Boys From the Pawpaws

I SUPPOSE this is not a complete definition of adulthood (American version), but it seems to be that period of life during which one no longer eats pawpaws. I find no reference to any other respectable consumers of this comestible than American boys and Euell Gibbons, the wild food authority, who might well be described, with complimentary intent, as an American Peter Pan. There does not seem to be any reference to American girls in this connection.

The pawpaw seems to encourage intolerance of this sort, since the only pawpaw eaters we read about who are not excused for their gustatory habits by youth are found to categories put forward by writers who obviously do not consider them respectable.

"All parts of the tree have a rank smell, and the fruit is relished by few except Negroes," George Don wrote in his "History of Dichlamydoe Plantis" (1838). "The fruit is nutritious and a great resource to the savages," (meaning, one supposes, American Indians), said Timothy Flint, in his "Condensed Geography and History of the Western States, or The Mississippi Valley" (1828).

### Not a Papaya

What I insist in regarding as the pawpaw, or papaw, *Asimina triloba*, has nothing to do with what some English-speaking West Indians call by the same name, *Carica papaya*, which, to avoid confusion, I wish everybody would agree with me to refer to as the papaya. The confusion is all the greater since, even without knowledge of their names, it would be easy to mistake one for the other. Webster describes the papaya as a "large oblong yellow fruit with pulpy flesh," and the pawpaw as a "large oblong yellowish edible sweet fruit." The pawpaw also has pulpy flesh and the papaya is also sweet.

The plants which bear them look a little alike, too. The papaya is a slender tree, and so is the pawpaw, never more than six inches around even when at its maximum height. 25 feet, which is also the papaya's maximum, though 8 to 12 feet is more normal for the pawpaw, and 15 to 20 for the papaya. Though the fruit in both cases has a greenish-yellow rind (it turns brown in the pawpaw a few days after picking),

and unpalatable. These two types of fruit are known to legions of American boys [boys!] who seek the edible forms each fall, yet no botanical distinction between the plants bearing them is made by taxonomists.

The Britannica seems to be taking the scientists to task for dereliction of duty in not identifying for us the different species or varieties of the pawpaw, but possible there is actually only one: The difference in color and taste might depend simply on the degree of ripeness. Gibbons points out that the pawpaw falls from the tree by itself when it is ripe, and the best ones are often those picked up from the ground. "Boys [boys again], and those first making the acquaintance of this fruit," he writes, "usually prefer it dead ripe and very soft," and though he says he himself now prefers it "somewhat firm," he does want it fully ripe.

If there is more than one species of pawpaw, the taxonomists may have neglected to look into the matter because of the slight interest in this fruit manifested by adults, especially fruit-dealing adults. A fruit which has to be eaten dead ripe, or nearly so, is almost by definition perishable, ill-suited to the perils of marketing.

### Waverley Root

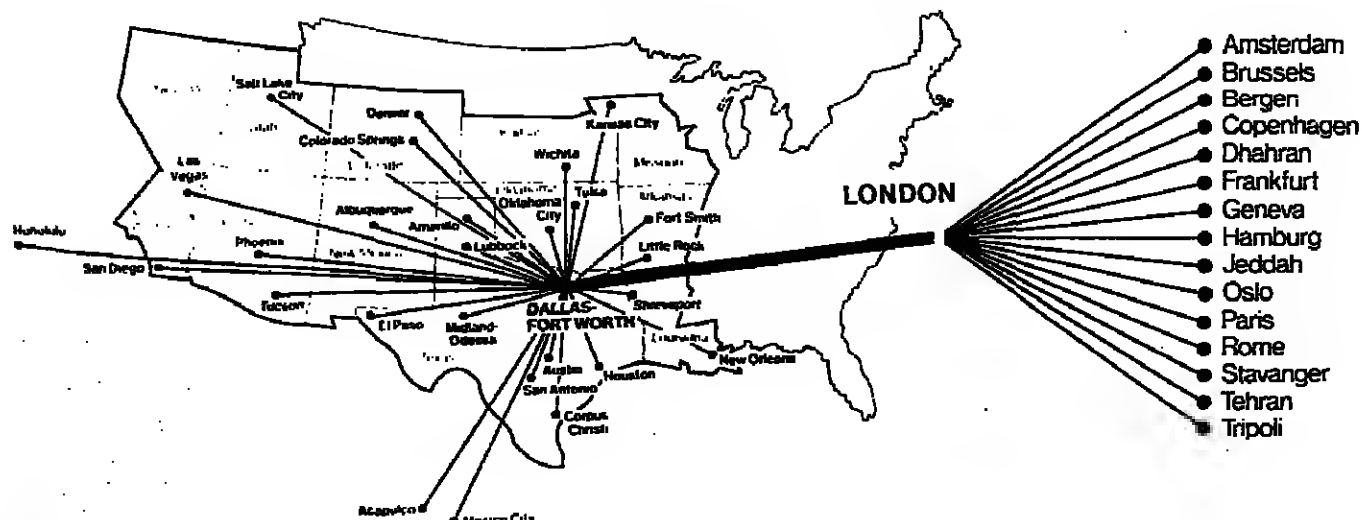
A hint at the nature of the pawpaw's taste is given in two of its alternative popular names, the false banana and the Michigan banana. Almost everyone seems to have been impressed by the resemblance between the flavors of the pawpaw and the banana except Timothy Flint, who wrote: "The pulp of the fruit resembles egg-custard in consistence and appearance. It has the same creamy feeling in the mouth and unites the taste of eggs, cream, sugar and spice. It is a natural custard, too luscious for the relish of most people."

However, Euell Gibbons quotes an Indiana boy as having given what he considers a perfect description of its flavor: "They taste like mixed bananas and pears, and feel like sweet potatoes in your mouth."

The Encyclopedia Britannica agrees that "those with orange-colored pulp are edible and possess a flavor reminiscent of the banana, while in contrast, the pale white or yellowish pulps are usually bitter

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## BRANIFF INTERNATIONAL

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**Britain Sets  
Outline for  
Growth Aim****Warns of Readiness****To Control Imports**

LONDON, July 26 (AP-DJ) — Leaders of Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Labor Party, including Prime Minister James Callaghan, today unveiled an agreement outlining long-range political and economic objectives into the 1980s.

The prime aim is to reduce unemployment through faster economic growth. "Given North Sea oil," the document says, "there should be scope for us to grow faster than our main industrial competitors at a rate well above 3 percent per annum in the years ahead."

Among conditions for achieving this objective are increased investment, especially by the public sector, improved industrial performance and success in the battle against inflation. But the document warns that if this attempt should fail, the government may resort to protectionist measures.

"The government needs to be ready to use selective and temporary import controls if these prove to be necessary," it asserts. "Neither the U.K. nor any of the other industrial countries will be able to resist protectionist pressures in their countries if the growth of world trade continues to be depressed."

The Prime Minister said at a press conference that "this is not a threat." He said it was a "generally acknowledged statement" that was "made clear to us by the U.S." at the Bonn summit. The United States, France and West Germany face growing protectionist pressures, Mr. Callaghan noted.

The document, the fourth of its kind, said a "fundamental reform" of the Common Market's agricultural policy is required in the effort to keep down U.K. food prices.

Concerning proposals to "integrate" Britain's financial institutions, it states that "the Bank of England should act on behalf of the government in monetary affairs and not as an independent body in its own right; it should not act as the spokesman or representative of the financial institutions."

Meanwhile Industry Secretary David Viner announced a £70-million plan stretching over five years to assist the development and manufacture of microelectronic products. Funds will cover up to 50 percent of the cost of research and development and 25 percent of investment costs.

Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell also said that Britain has obtained assurances from the EEC Commission that tighter controls will be exercised on textile imports from "low-cost" suppliers in Western Europe.

**Saudis Adjust Riyal Rate**

BAHRAIN, July 26 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia today adjusted the riyal against the dollar, the third move in two weeks to reflect the decline of the U.S. currency in terms of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing right to which the Saudi currency is linked, money market sources said. They said the new exchange rate communicated by the Saudi Monetary Agency is 3.41 riyals to the dollar.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Leyland Seeking Aid from Nissan**

British Leyland is seeking technical assistance from Nissan Motor of Japan. Nissan says the nationalized U.K. carmaker is seeking technical aid in remodeling engines to be mounted in its automobiles for overseas markets and in assisting in design new passenger models. Nissan says it will be some time before it acts on the request, but adds that it hopes its cooperation could help soften the criticism about the flow of Japanese cars to the British market. According to Japanese sources, BL wants Nissan to extend technical assistance in developing various sizes of low-pollution engines to meet U.S. and Japanese emission control standards that are tougher than those of Britain.

**GM's Mid-Month Sales Spurt**

U.S. car sales in mid-July rose 5 percent from last year on the strength of a big year-to-year increase at General Motors. In the July 11-20 period, total sales of U.S.-built cars were 261,870 units, compared with 249,300 in the year-earlier period. The results were roughly in line with the predictions made by auto-company analysts. GM's sales in the mid-July period rose 18.5 percent. Ford's sales dropped 9.2 percent and officials blamed the decline on the effects of a sales incentive contest in the year-earlier period. Chrysler's sales fell 4.5 percent while American Motors registered a 4.3-percent decline.

**Co-Determination Fails to End Strife**

By Jonathan Kandell

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Eighteen months ago, when Sweden put into effect a law requiring management to negotiate with employees before making any important change in working or employment conditions, Ulla Christansson thought it was a very good idea.

"I felt the time had come for employees to participate in deciding anything that affects their work," explained Mrs. Christansson, an interior designer who considers herself politically "well to the left" of center.

A few months ago, she first saw the law in practice when she was called in by a state health insurance company to redecorate its branch in a Stockholm suburb, and the 15 employees in the office met with her to discuss the new design. "It just went on and on, and it was complete chaos," she said. "One of them said he liked his auto's curtains, and wouldn't it be nice if we had the same thing for the office. Some people wanted new typewriters and bookcases — we were only supposed to be doing curtains, rugs, wall colors and chairs — and always, it was the loudest people who made the final decisions."

It took four days for her to do a job she had planned to complete in a day or two. The insurance company paid for the extra time, but she found the experience unenjoyable, and it took time away from other jobs she had planned to do at a more leisurely pace.

Chance to Buy Equity  
Sweden, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands have put in effect plans to increase employee participation in management decisions. Sweden and the Netherlands have also offered labor unions the chance to buy equity in private companies. But in all these countries, employee co-determination has recently run into a humpy course. Time and money can be lost, as Mrs. Christansson discovered, over decisions that are peripheral to the company's main activity.

Co-determination has not eliminated suspicion between workers and employers, as it was intended to. Suspicion has grown as the

**Kawasaki, Amax in Joint Exploration**

Kawasaki Steel will embark on a massive exploration for chromium ore in Southeast Asia in a joint venture with Amax Chromite Corp., a subsidiary of Connecticut-based Amax Inc. The two firms have signed an agreement for joint exploration and evaluation of 2.7 million tons of chromium ore in Papua, New Guinea, with possible joint development of any property found commercially viable. Under the agreement, Kawasaki will invest \$3 million over a two-year period and will supply technicians for the project. The joint-venture also will make a survey in Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian countries. The U.S. company in return will sell 30 percent of exploration rights of its tin and chromium prospects in the area.

**Allied Artists, Bell & Howell in Pact**

Allied Artists Industries and Bell & Howell have entered into an agreement whereby Bell & Howell will provide video-cassette duplicating and fulfillment services to support Allied Artists' entry into marketing feature films on pre-recorded cassettes for home videotape recorders. Allied says the agreement calls for high volume duplication and distribution of about 100 of its major motion pictures for introduction in the fall. These include "Papillon," "The Man Who Would Be King" and "The Story of O."

**Prices Rise On NYSE**

NEW YORK, July 26 (Reuters) — The New York Stock Exchange, aided by encouraging June trade figures today, extended yesterday's gains in the heaviest volume in more than a month.

Analysts cited profit-taking as the market registered its busiest session since June 14 when 37.29 million shares changed hands. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.62 points to 847.19 and advanced declines 988 to 474. Volume rose to 36.83 million shares from yesterday's 25.4 million.

Airlines continued their leadership. Pan American, in heavy trading, added 1/4 to 1 1/2, its highest price in several years. UAL added 1/4 to 3/4 and American rose 1/4 to 1 1/4. Eastern slipped 1/4 to 1 1/4 in heavy trading.

Polaroid, which yesterday raised the quarterly dividend, continued to climb, gaining 1/4 to 4 1/4. Eastman Kodak also active, rose 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Bates Manufacturing picked up 1/4 to 5 1/4. It received an offer from two firms to buy its wholly owned Virginia Iron Coal and Coke unit for \$95 million in cash and notes.

Bethlehem Steel, which rose 1 1/4 yesterday, added on 1/4 to 24 1/4. International Business Machines added 1 1/4 to 27 1/4.

Among the oils, Exxon picked up 1/4 to 45 1/4 and Getty dropped two to 35 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose in active trading. The index topped yesterday's record level, adding 0.62 to 153.12 and the average price per share rose four cents.

Volume of 4.49 million shares was up from the 3.56 million traded yesterday and option volume expanded to 13,700 contracts from 6,177.

International Banknote led the active list, easing 1/4 to 3 1/4. Total Petroleum North America, in second place, gained 1/4 to 12 1/4.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn and oats higher and soybeans substantially higher today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 3 1/4 to 1 1/4 cents; corn up 2 1/4 to 3; oats up 2 1/4 to 2 1/4; and soybeans up 7 1/4 to 4 1/4 cents.

**Activity Off  
.7% in June  
For Japan****Index for Shipments****Also Drops to 0.3%**

TOKYO, July 24 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial activity slumped a seasonally adjusted 0.7 percent last month from May and was up only 5 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today.

In May, industrial activity had gained 0.3 percent from the prior month and 6.6 percent from a year earlier.

The manufacturing and mining production index in June was at 121.5 on the 1975-based measure. The preliminary report showed the index of manufacturers' shipments also off an adjusted 0.3 percent from May and up only 5.9 percent from a year earlier to stand at 120.7 (1975 equals 100), following a 1.3-percent monthly and 6.8-percent annual gain in May.

Japan's manufacturers continued the process of inventory adjustment last month, with the index down 1.4 percent from May and 3.8 percent from a year earlier to stand at 102.1, following a 0.3-percent monthly and 1.4-percent yearly decline in May.

The index of producers' inventories to shipments ratio showed a preliminary 0.7-percent monthly and 8.8-percent annual decline to stand at 84.3, following declines of 2.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively, in May.

The decline in June industrial activity was the first setback since October 1977 when the index dropped by the same margin. MITI said the decline in both shipments and production last month suggests that industries still are holding back to work down high inventories.

The latest MITI survey shows that major manufacturing industries expect that production will be down 0.5 percent in July and up by a slight 0.1 percent in August.

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**U.S. Trade Deficit Off Sharply**

WASHINGTON, July 26

(Reuters) — The U.S. trade deficit fell sharply in June to its lowest level in more than a year, the government reported today. The news prompted the dollar sharply higher on the foreign-exchange markets.

The Commerce Department said imports exceeded exports by \$1.6 billion in June — the smallest monthly shortfall since a \$640-million deficit in May last year. The new figure represents a considerable improvement on the May 1978 deficit on \$2.25 billion.

Calculated the way most nations compute their trade figures to include the cost of insurance and a freight on imports without affecting exports, the June trade deficit was a seasonally adjusted \$2.48 billion compared with a deficit of \$3.14 billion in May.

The department said that in the first half of this year, the trade account was in the red by almost \$16.5 billion, an increase of about \$5 billion over the 1977 period. Assuming there were no changes in trade patterns between July and December, the deficit for the full year would be about \$33 billion, up sharply from last year's record \$26.5 billion.

However, the administration is forecasting a gradual improvement in the trade picture for the second half and last month's showing seems to confirm this. If the improvement continues, the total deficit this year may be similar to that of 1977.

The department said exports rose by 3.2 percent last month to a record 12.13 billion, while imports fell by 1.9 percent to \$13.72 billion.

During the first six months of this year, exports increased by just over 10 percent to \$66.36 billion, but imports rose at an even faster rate, despite June's decline, gaining over 15 percent to \$82.73 billion.

U.S. imports of oil rose sharply in June, increasing by almost 10 percent from May, but the department reported that for the first half of the year oil imports were down by 12 percent from the year-ago period. The average cost of a barrel of imported crude oil was \$13.37 in June, up one cent from May, but below the \$13.40 the United States was paying in June last year.

Exports of most U.S. goods rose last month, with the department reporting sharp increases in overseas shipments of aircraft, food and raw materials such as cotton. Most of the major import categories declined, with the nation buying less food

**June Sets Low  
In Over a Year**

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**Oil Stocks Reassessed****On Fear of U.K. Tax Plan**

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP-DJ) — Reports that Britain is expected to propose a higher tax from producers of British North Sea oil has touched off new worries in Wall Street about some U.S. oil companies.

While U.K. officials decline comment on the reports, other government and industry sources confirm that the Treasury is expected to raise the basic petroleum revenue tax to 60 from the current 45 percent. In addition, other changes are anticipated, including one that would affect the deferral of taxes.

Once advanced, the proposals would require approval of Parliament. London sources think action would be unlikely before autumn, and it could be delayed further.

The news raised apprehensions among followers of oil stocks about future profit margins from what has been considered a relatively lucrative source of potential profits. The tax changes, if they materialize, would be too reminiscent of what happened in Indonesia several years ago. A boost in the tax take there had a chilling effect for some time on investment and exploration in that area.

Charles Maxwell, of Cyrus J. Lawrence, expects U.S. companies operating in the area "to react with shock and anger with respect to the rules of the game being changed." Although he doubts the trend toward a bigger government take as "a big negative."

"North sea costs are continuing to increase so fast, while world oil prices are being kept stable, that North Sea profitability is already falling below the base level of investment return experienced by many of the companies," he added.

Production in the British North Sea currently is running near the 1.1-to-1.2 million barrels a day generally expected to be the average for this year. The bulk of this is accounted for by British Petroleum, with 500,000 to 550,000 barrels a day from the Forties Field, and by a group producing about 300,000 barrels a day from the Piper and Claymore Fields. Principal companies in the latter group are Occidental Petroleum, with a 36 1/2-percent interest; Getty, with 23 1/2, and Allied Chemical, with 20 percent. The remaining output is from smaller fields.

While the full intent of the British is still difficult to assess in dollar terms, Wall Street analysts estimate that the reported proposal could reduce profit 35 to 80 cents per barrel. They estimate current profitability on North Sea oil at about \$3 a barrel. Mr. Maxwell, however, believes that profit per barrel from most of the British fields is lower than that currently, perhaps \$2.30 to \$2.80 a barrel.

Several analysts viewed the situation as too foggy to justify portfolio switches yet, although most believe the companies identified with the North Sea will be under a cloud until the tax situation comes in a head. Some followers of oil-service stocks also are watching the developments with some trepidation because, as one analyst put it, the ensuing uncertainty would threaten to slow investment and could cause some North Sea participants to reassess their spending plans for future exploration and development.

surplus of \$3.36 billion a year earlier.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said trade data for May and June suggest the improvement in the trade deficit the administration has been expecting is beginning to take place. She said she was "particularly pleased" by the strong growth in U.S. exports during recent months. She said while the trade picture has responded to the currency adjustments which have occurred, "nonetheless we still have a long way to go."

She said that oil imports remain too large, and that experts are forecasting that they will start rising again, after declining in the first half.

At the same time, Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the Senate Budget Committee inflation should fall during the rest of this year, led by lower prices for food.

He said the administration expects the rate of growth of real gross national product in the second half of this year to be in the range of 3.5 to 4 percent.

"Growth would weaken in 1979 in the absence of the tax cut proposed by the administration. With it, however, growth in personal consumption and investment should be strengthened enough to maintain a growth rate near 4 percent again in 1979," he said.

Capital spending is not likely to show any improvement. However, both the foreign trade and local government sectors are expected to provide somewhat of a greater stimulus than they did last year.

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**U.S. Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Company	1978	1977
Allegheny Ludlum Ind.	Revenue: 351.00	235.00
	Profits: 11.21	7.80
	Per Share: 0.91	0.87

Company	1978	1977
FMC	Revenue: 714.00	461.00
	Profits: 17.44	11.72
	Per Share: 1.74	1.17

Company	1978	1977
American Broadcasting	Revenue: 472.90	382.00
	Profits: 41.80	33.80
	Per Share: 2.20	1.86

Company	1978	1977
Florida Power & Light	Revenue: 910.20	760.00
	Profits: 64.70	52.70
	Per Share: 3.53	2.91

Company	1978	1977
American Petroleum	Revenue: 285.00	271.00
	Profits: 6.46	6.84
	Per Share: 0.61	0.64

Company	1978	1977
Bethlehem Steel	Revenue: 1,610	1,470
	Profits: 84.80	34.80
	Per Share: 1.95	0.80

Company	1978	1977
Cities Service	Revenue: 1,140	1,100
	Profits: 40.40	56.40
	Per Share: 1.45	2.05

Company	1978	1977
Dart Industries	Revenue: 478.80	412.80
	Profits: 39.60	33.90
	Per Share: 1.65	1.42

Company	1978	1977
General Public Utilities	Revenue: 315.30	293.90
	Profits: 27.24	24.75
	Per Share: 0.45	0.45

Company	1978	1977
Getty Oil	Revenue: 880.60	879.90
	Profits: 53.72	75.84
	Per Share: 0.65	0.92

Company	1978	1977
Gulf Oil	Revenue: 4,720	4,820
	Profits: 175.00	216.00
	Per Share: 0.90	1.11

Company	1978	1977
Kimberly Clark	Revenue: 467.10	430.10
	Profits: 37.50	36.20
	Per Share: 1.60	1.55

Company	1978	1977
Koppers	Revenue: 402.00	340.60
	Profits: 21.10	19.50
	Per Share: 0.84	0.78

Company	1978	1977
Lykes	Revenue: 506.30	458.90
	Profits: 7.65	26.32
	Per Share: 0.56	1.02

Company	1978	1977
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(Continued From Page 9)	<b>U S Company Reports</b>	Standard Oil of Ohio 2nd Quarter 1972	1972	1971
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Pan American World Airways			Shell Oil			6 months			Profits .....		
2nd Quarter	1976	1977	2nd Quarter	1976	1977	Revenue .....	1976	1977	Revenue .....	1976	1977
Revenue .....	553.50	-	Revenue .....	2,800	2,500	Revenue .....	550.48	508.14	Revenue .....	118.40	55.70
Per Share .....	46.20	16.80				Profit .....	6.38	1.97	Per Share .....	1.03	0.72
							6 months	1976		1976	1977

## Hungary Seeking Loan

TOKYO, July 26 (Reuters) — cios Publicos \$215 million over 10 Loop-Term Credit Bank of Japan is years to help finance the extension

in Paris, a banking group led by Ste. Generale is lending Mexico's Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios penality clauses which provide for a penalty of only 0.125 percent in case of early repayment, effectively in the process of launching two distinct calls for International Tenders—one for the stations and the other for the lines, in view of placing no order for the studies, transportation, and

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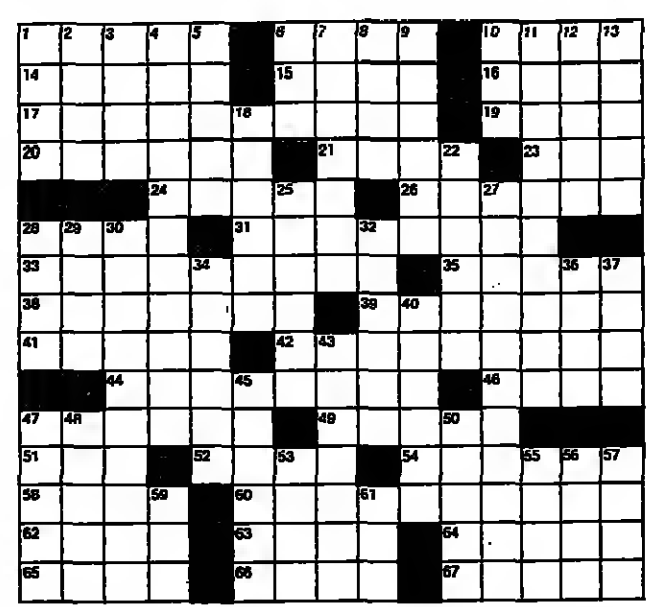
price, Tel. owner: 926 36 82.  
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# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Perry's kin
  - 6 Explosive sound
  - 10 Thro
  - 14 Carried on a breeze
  - 15 Pavlova, memorable ballerina
  - 16 Make designs in leather
  - 17 Like a sheet of stamps
  - 19 Contents of a dump
  - 20 Maroon
  - 21 Where they have to take you in: Frost
  - 23 Alcott girl
  - 24 Therefore
  - 26 Extra rendition
  - 28 Mount whence Moses viewed the Promised Land
  - 31 Forty-nine
  - 32 Battalion
  - 35 Large family group
  - 36 Two-wheeled carriages in the Philippines
  - 39 Musical interval
  - 41 T. S. or George
- DOWN**
- 1 Elizabeth, in Maine
  - 2 Davidson of tennis
  - 3 Spouse, in Sedan
  - 4 Energy source in the news
  - 5 Fur wrap
  - 6 Sheepish sound
  - 7 Busy, busy, busy
  - 8 cat (street game)
  - 9 Lunatics
  - 10 One time
  - 11 Disturbances
  - 12 Four-bagger
  - 13 Funeral oration
  - 14 Diva Tebaldi
  - 15 Matrimonial
  - 16 Crucial times
  - 17 Applause response
  - 18 Complaisant
  - 19 Unnamed others: Abbr.
  - 20 Pooh-poohing
  - 21 Promptly
  - 22 Of the stars
  - 23 Birth
  - 24 Congers
  - 25 Municipal officials
  - 26 Dais
  - 27 Beautiful girl
  - 28 Start
  - 29 Rocky Mountain range
  - 30 Prohibit, in law
  - 31 Not any
  - 32 Alan of films and TV
  - 33 Prepare for a project
  - 34 Being
  - 35 Dance step
  - 36 Bad
  - 37 German spa

# WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	19	64	Fair	MADRID	24	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Overcast	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	25	77	Fair	MILAN	27	81	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	14	57	Overcast
BELGRADE	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	26	79	Fair
BERLIN	23	73	Fair	NEW YORK	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	23	73	Overcast	NICE	25	77	Overcast
BUCHAREST	26	79	Cloudy	OSLO	19	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	77	Clear	PARIS	19	64	Fair
CASABLANCA	25	77	Overcast	PRAGUE	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Fair	ROME	26	79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain	TENRAN	..	N.A.	
FLORENCE	29	84	Fair	TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	29	84	Cloudy	TOKYO	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Overcast	TUNIS	38	100	Fair
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Fair	WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	25	77	Cloudy
LONDON	20	68	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Clear				

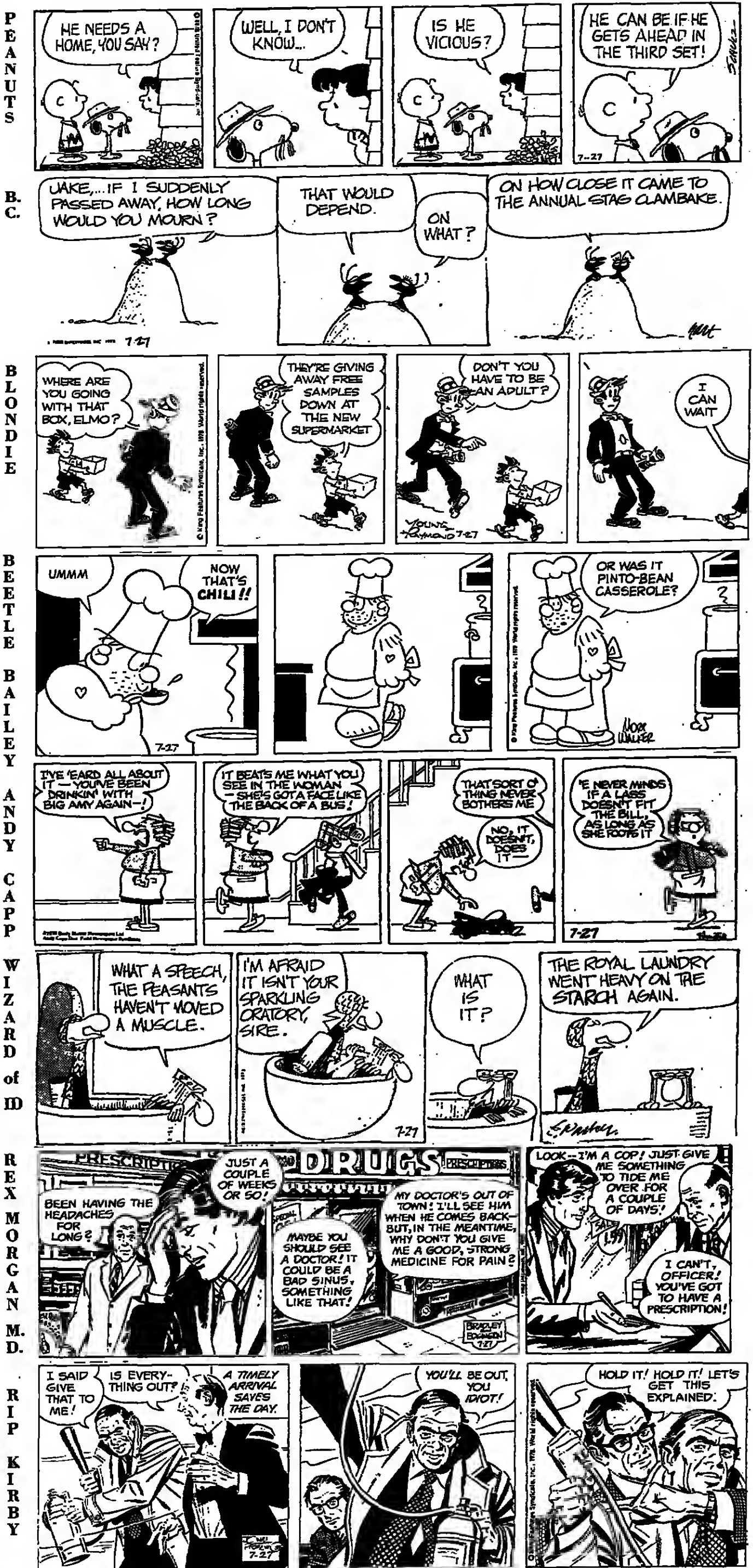
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

# INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following margin of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 750.50	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 687.30	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 722.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 14.85	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 14.85	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
BRITANNIA TRUST (INC.) LTD.		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$1.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$1.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$1.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$1.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
CREDIT SUISSE		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$220.25	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$220.25	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$220.25	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
OIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$1.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$1.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$24.42	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$24.42	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$24.42	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$4.95	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$4.95	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
JARDINE FLEMING		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$7.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$7.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
LLOYDS INT'L MGT PO BOX 179 GENEVA II		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$F 340.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$F 340.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS INC.		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$13.37	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$13.37	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
SOPHIE GROUPE GENIEVA		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$F 150.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(w) Bond Fund	\$F 150.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
SWISS BANK CORP.		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 322.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 322.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 322.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 22.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 22.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 22.00	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 13.50	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 13.50	(w) American Fund	\$4.93
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 13.50	(w) American Fund	\$4.93



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BELZA**

**TIVER**

**Laisey**

**SUFULE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A O O O O ON THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENJOY LAUGH SADIST OBLONG Answer: This sign could be "English" - "SHINGLE"

## DENNIS THE MENACE

I'LL NEVER SPEAK TO YOU AGAIN AS LONG AS I LIVE!

PROMISES... PROMISES!

# BOOKS

**GAUDETE**  
By Ted Hughes. 200 pages. Harper & Row. 200 pp. \$10.  
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

"GAUDETE," Ted Hughes' long poem and first major effort since "Crow," which was published in 1971, is a weird and strangely compelling book. Its sheer power and attention-grabbing qualities are undeniable, and it displays Hughes' characteristic strengths: bold, violent images, an obsession with pain, blood and cruelty, and a continuing wrestling with the dark side of man-in-nature.

The lines are irregular, varying from very short ones in the lyrics of the epilogue to long unrhymed ones in the rest of the poem. Occasional prose passages — prose in form, not texture — are employed, but virtually all the lines are marked by heavy stresses, spondaic in nature and having the feel of Anglo-Saxon verse.

Hughes' face is graven, lichenous. Outcrop of the masonry of his terrace. Paragon of the folded gawl of his jowl. A perfumery campaign leatheriness. A frontal Viking weatherproof. Drained of the vanities, pickled in mess-alcohol and smoked dark.

In spite of the weight and stress of the lines, the poem itself is quick, lithe and spirited. "Gaude" cannot be praised enough for its storytelling power. It is one of the few long poems that a reader is likely to go through at a sitting. As a craftsman, Hughes lets nothing intrude in the telling.

There is no action, no meditative passages, no commentary as there are, say, in the works of Robert Penn Warren. And the story comes to a climax in a classic chase with an outcome that remains uncertain until the very end.

The title suggests something festive, something to rejoice in, and some of the short poems in the epilogue do strike a note of affirmation. But the prevailing mood is somber and dark. In fact, the story almost seems like a folk tale that got out of hand, the work of a hallucination. Only the iron control of the lines dispels such a notion.

In a frightening prologue, the Rev. Nicholas Lumb (Lamb?), an Anglican clergyman, is captured by hostile spirits who create an exact likeness of him from a huge log. The spirits keep him for their own purposes and loose the new minister on the parish. However, the recreated clergyman interprets his mission in an entirely new way:

Mr. Lumb has a new religion. He is starting Christianity all over again, right from the start. He has persuaded all the women in the parish. Only the women can belong to it. They are all in it and he makes love to them all, all the time. Because a savior. Is to be born in this village, and Mr. Lumb is to be the earthly father. So all the women in the village Must give him a child. Because no one knows which one the savior will be.

The result of Lumb's preaching is a series of adult couplings in which the women appear to be in a trance and in group meetings at which worse acts are performed. Rumors arise, thick enough so that they cannot be ignored by the men. The matter is finally brought to a head by one Gerten, who provides photographs of the nature of

Lumb's ministry, and a lynch-mob is formed to settle with the clergyman. Obviously "Gaude" is a poem with a mythic structure intended to express something transhuman. Perhaps those closer to the fields of anthropology and Christian mysticism will recognize elements of the rest of us are blind to. Pagan rituals are described in detail; the word "gaude" is found in the mass, and so much is made of the tree as a surrogate for the living clergyman that the reader begins to look for a link between nature worship and the resurrectionary pattern of Christianity.

The problem of the contemporary poet remains, however, in that he is bereft of those widely held myths to which an audience can bring an understanding response. "Gaude" is ruled by a personal logic. The truths to be found there, the symbols the author manipulates, are obscured by the events.

For all its storytelling quality and powerful imagery, "Gaude" does not manage an emotional hold on the reader. No character in the poem has ordinary lineaments. The situations are dramatic, but they are so steeped in blood and animal behavior that reading the poem is like reading about primitive acts brought up to date. "Gaude," in spite of the hurly-burly that engulfs it, is cold and remote. And the reader begins to wonder whether he is being manipulated. Gory, violent deeds, like sex, are in their nature attention catching. A lynching is intrinsically more riveting than a deadly conversation over teacups. But in "Gaude" the violence seems to exist for its own lurid purpose rather than as a metaphor for some powerful truth.

The work calls to mind the work of Robinson Jeffers, whose people are also larger than life and in a fundamental sense, distant from it.

Thomas Lask is on the staff of The New York Times.

# U.S. Book Club Is Celebrating Its 100th Year

CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y., July 26 (NYT) — A century ago in August, 1878, what is now the oldest continuing book club was started in the United States with a high-flown aim: "Education, once the peculiar privilege of the few, must in our best earthly estate become the valued possession of the many."

Thus began the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the reading arm of the Chautauqua Institution, the pre-radio, pre-television, pre-paperback adult-education organization, which is still doing good work at the same old stand in the lakeside summer resort city in southwestern New York State, but which is now only one among more than 150 adult book clubs with a turnover of \$374.4 million last year.

The centennial celebrations this month and next prove that it is still literary, scientific and somewhat hortatory in tone. Margaret Mead, the anthropologist, will give the Recognition Day address on Aug. 2, plus a lecture review of her latest book, "Letters From the Field" — a circle selection.

John Ciardi, the poet and essayist, conducted a Circle course at the Chautauqua Institution from July 10 to 21 on his translated version of "The Divine Comedy" — also a club selection.

And other authors will be on hand to further the Chautauqua idea that learning is good for everybody.

In fact, what makes the Circle different from other book clubs started later in this century is that it is a four-year course of required reading designed "to promote habits of reading and study in nature, art, science, and in secular and sacred literature" and "to encourage individual study, to open the college world to persons unable to attend higher institutions of learning."

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There is a curious feature about the diagrammed deal. South landed in four spades after East opened with four hearts and North reopened with a double. When West led a heart and the dummy appeared, South probably regretted his four-spade bid. He was in danger of defeat, and four hearts doubled would clearly have failed.

East won the first heart trick and shifted to the singleton diamond, which was won with the queen in the dummy. The spade king and queen were cashed, and South thought it over. If he drew a third round of trumps and the suit did not break, the result could be total disaster. The defenders might be able to remove his last trump and run hearts before he could score any club tricks.

Instead, he led the trump king, and East won his 4-3 trump fit. South won with the ace and had 10 tricks, with a diamond loser at the finish after running clubs.

It might seem that East should have continued hearts at the second trick, forcing dummy to ruff. Weakening declarer's trumps is often the right plan for the defense when declarer has a 4-3 fit, but here, as it happens, it would have produced an overtrick possibility.

South would have ruffed in dummy, cashed two spade winners and led a low club. This would force an entry to his hand, allowing a third round of trumps to be drawn, and the clubs would be usable. A greedy South would then take a diamond finesse to make 11 tricks.

The curious thing about this deal is that South has some chance to make 11 tricks in his 4-3 trump fit, but virtually no chance to make the same number of tricks in his 5-4 club fit. In the replay, North-South reached four clubs and made just 10 tricks.

**NORTH**  
♠ KQ10  
♥ 9  
♦ A Q J  
♣ K Q 10 9 4

**WEST**  
♠ J 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ K 10 8 5 2  
♣ 4 3

**EAST (D)**  
♠ 9 8 2  
♥ A K J 10 9 4 3  
♦ 8  
♣ A 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A 7 6 5  
♥ Q J 7  
♦ J 7 4  
♣ J 8 7 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
East: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.  
West: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.  
Pass: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.







